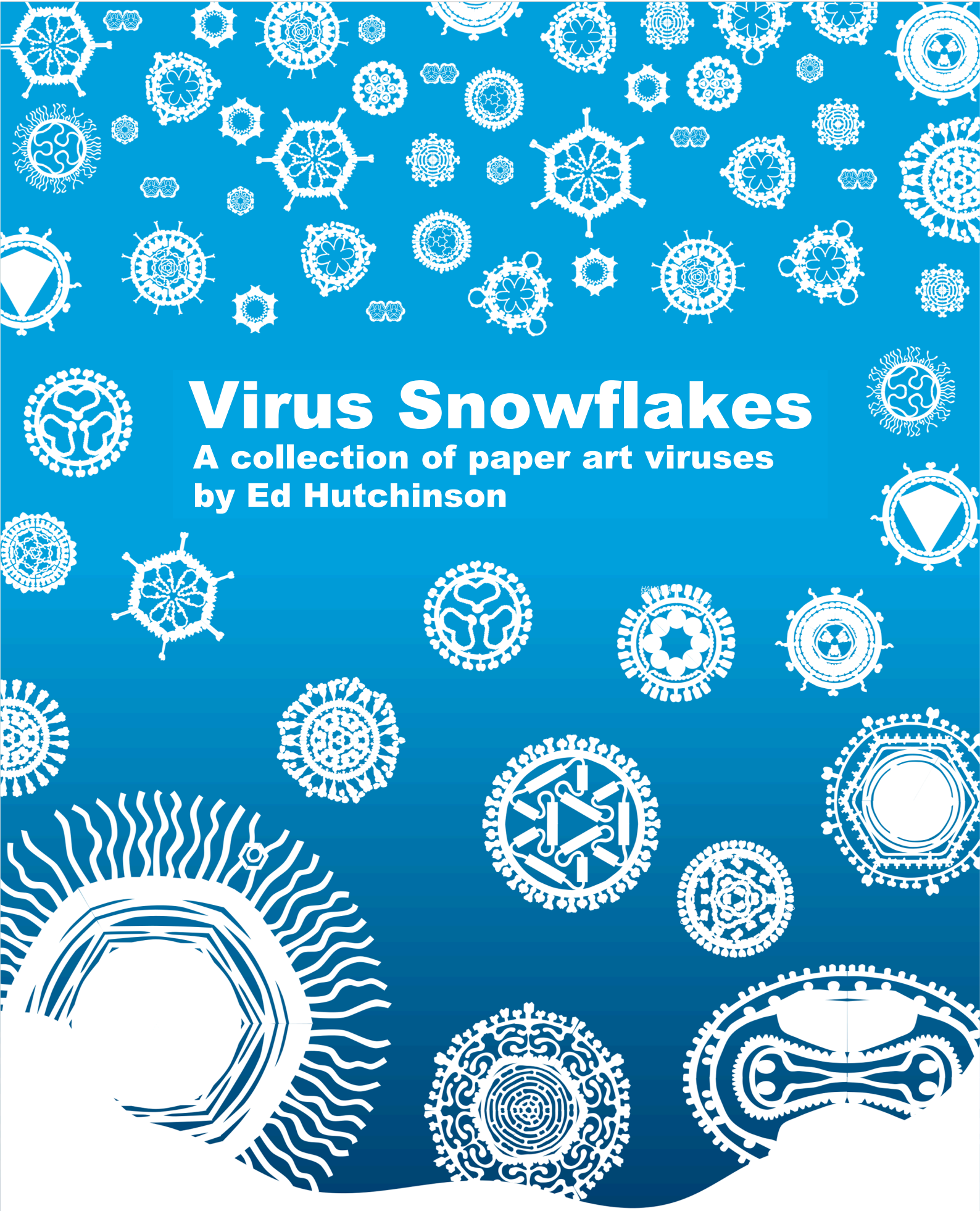

Virus Snowflakes

A collection of paper art viruses

by Ed Hutchinson

Medical Research Council
University of Glasgow
CVR Centre for Virus Research

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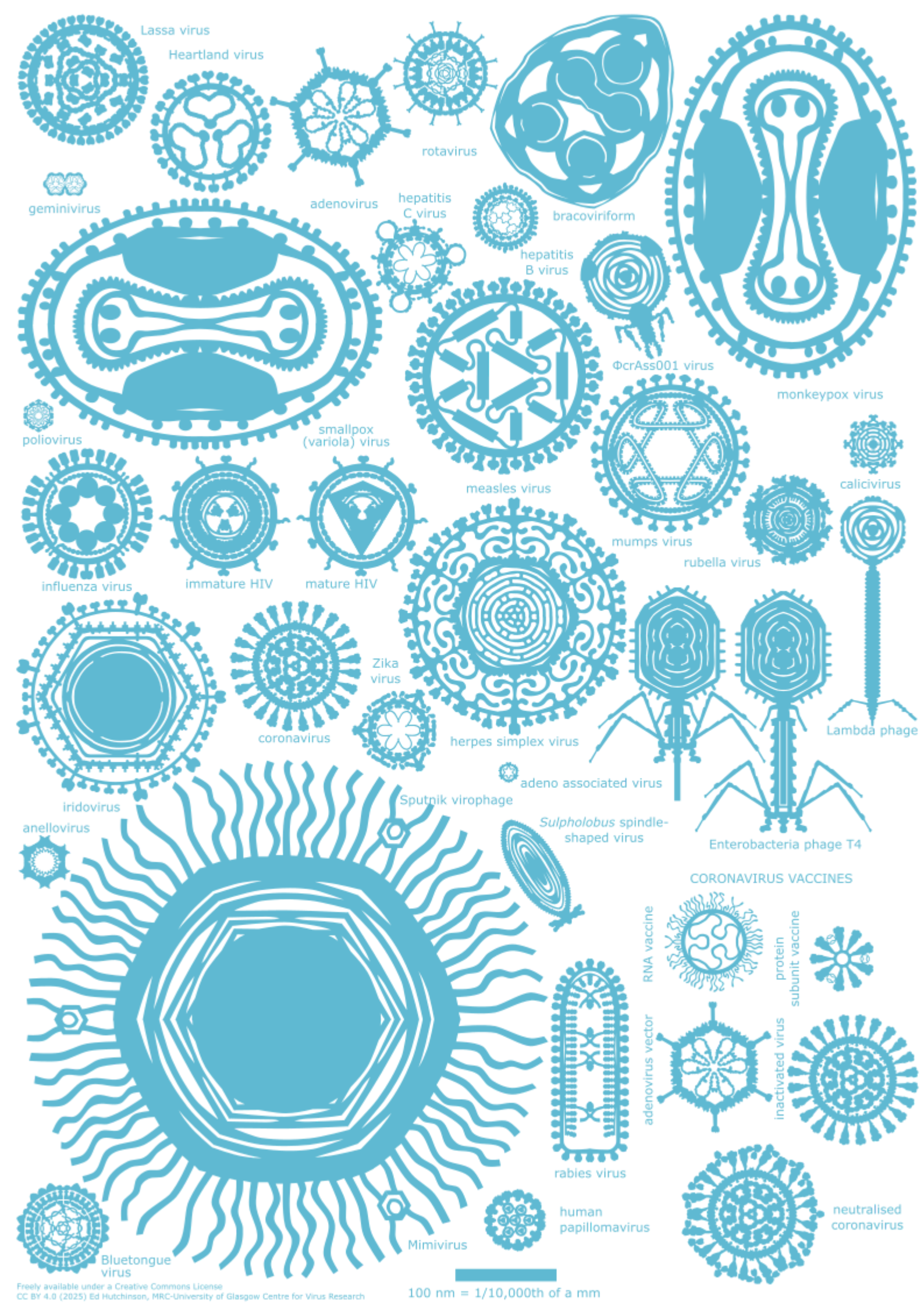

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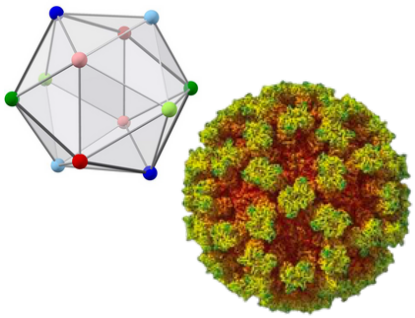
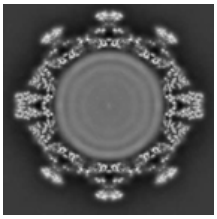
Virus Snowflakes

Viruses and snowflakes

A traditional Christmas activity, here in Glasgow and in many other parts of the world, is making paper snowflakes. Fold up a circle of paper, cut a design into it, unfold it again and you end up with a symmetrical design that looks like a snowflake. If, like my colleagues at the MRC-University of Glasgow Centre for Virus Research, you spend a lot of time thinking about the microscopic world, these symmetrical decorations can also remind you of something else. They look like viruses.

Snowflake (Alexey Kljatov, 2015).





An icosahedron (top), and an icosahedral calcivirus particle, shown in 3D and in crosssection.
(Tilman Piesk (2015) and Conley et al. (2019) Nature 565 (7739) 377-381).

Virus particles and symmetry

Why would viruses look like snowflakes? After all, we don't expect bacteria to look like snowmen or fungi to look like icicles (although some do - nature is quite varied).

It becomes clear if we think about what a virus is. A virus is a set of genetic instructions that take over a cell and turn it into a factory for making more viruses. As part of this process, the infected cell is made to produce microscopic particles that package up new copies of the viral genes, and then transport those genes to new host cells. These virus particles (or 'virions') are what make viruses infectious, and they have striking and unusual forms. They the first thing we picture when we imagine a 'virus' and they are, if you can leave the associations with disease aside, quite beautiful.

One of the things that makes virus particles beautiful is that they are often symmetrical. Indeed, some virus particles are so regular that, like the water that forms snowflakes, they will assemble into crystals if they are kept under the right conditions in a laboratory – this trick has been used by crystallographers to study their invisibly small structures in great detail.

Why are virus particles so regular?

Virus particles are symmetrical because, despite the huge impact they have on our world, viruses are very simple. Compared to us, viruses have very few genes, and so virus particles have to be assembled from an extremely limited set of components, using the same building blocks repeatedly.

One way to do this is to use 'capsid' proteins to assemble a symmetrical box which encloses the viral genes. These boxes form as a twenty-sided shape – an icosahedron. A side view of an icosahedron is roughly hexagonal, giving it the same symmetry as a snowflake.

Another way to make virus particles is for the virus to steal parts of our own cells. Many virus particles are wrapped in a layer of membrane obtained from the cell they grew in. This is a good way of protecting the viral genes, though it can be disrupted by detergents in soap, or alcohol in hand gels. Surface tension tends to pull membranes into spheres, and proteins that float in them or within them tend to spread out to a roughly even spacing.

Because of this, it turns out that many viruses can be made into paper snowflakes. (A little bit of tweaking was needed to make them fit the symmetry of Christmas decorations exactly, and if you are already interested in viruses you can try and predict where that was needed.)

Virus Snowflakes

In this collection you'll find viruses that we care about because they make people sick, and viruses that we care about because they attack animals and plants. You will find viruses that don't do either of these things but are just really cool – the enormous Mimivirus and the tiny satellite virus that infects it (a virus infecting a virus!), and the unobtrusive anellovirus, which you are likely to be infected with right now without noticing it or having any ill-effects.

Admittedly, some viruses look less like snowflakes than others. Some are not symmetrical enough. The tailed bacteriophage (or bacteria-infecting viruses), which resemble lunar landing modules, are among the most beautiful viruses, but their long tail protrudes asymmetrically. Others have the wrong sort of symmetry. This includes viruses that stack their capsid proteins into a helix to produce long filaments or other more unusual shapes, such as the bullet-shaped rabies virus or the spindle-shaped viruses that infect archaea, a group of single-celled organisms.

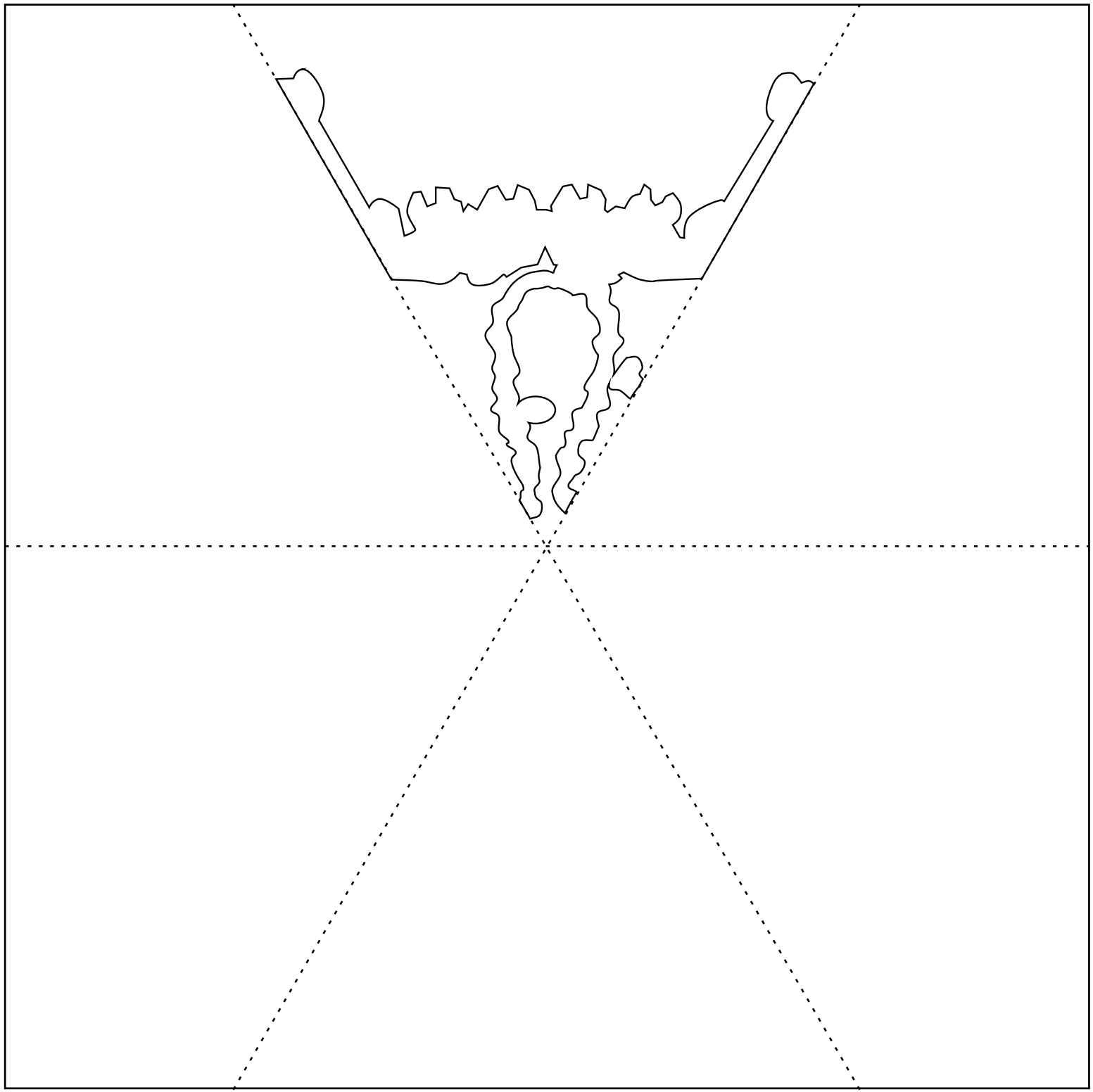
Artistic representation of SARS-CoV-2, which is wrapped in a membrane from our cells (David S. Goodsell, RCSB Protein Data Bank; doi: 10.2210/rcsb_pdb/goodsell-gallery-024).

From structures to vaccines

Virus particles are beautiful, but we also have urgent reasons to study them. Virus particles are what makes viruses infectious, and so antibodies that bind to them can block infections. Vaccines that train our bodies to recognise virus particles and produce antibodies against them have transformed the way we live. In this collection you will find once-common viruses that are now far rarer (or even extinct) thanks to vaccination. You will also find the structures of vaccines that target severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) the cause of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), and a final snowflake showing how vaccination can protect us against SARS-CoV-2 – perhaps the best Christmas gift any of us could have got during the years of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Other Resources

More free resources for learning about viruses, including a lesson plan for teachers using these designs, a colouring book, 3D paper virus models and an augmented reality app, can be found with the files for these snowflakes at the website of the MRC-University of Glasgow Centre for Virus Research (https://bit.ly/CVRResources). These virus snowflakes were based on a wide variety of research papers. I was also grateful, as many virologists are, for the excellent virus summaries created by Philippe Le Mercier at ViralZone (https://viralzone.expasy.org), and I am very grateful to Lois Mason for designing the layout of this booklet. Any errors are mine, though some of them, due to the unforgiving symmetry relationships of Christmas decorations, were deliberate.



ADENOVIRUS

Difficulty: Medium

Instructions:

(1) Cut out the square.
(2) Fold dotted lines to form a triangle, with the design on top.
(3) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack.
(4) Unfold.

About the Virus:

Adenoviruses cause a variety of illnesses, particularly cold-like symptoms and conjunctivitis. They can be genetically modified to deliver genes. These finds uses in gene therapy and in vaccines including those for viruses such as SARS-CoV-2.

About the Virus Particle:

An adenovirus particle's 12 corners are decorated with long, spike-like fibres, which it uses to attach to new cells. Inside the particle are core and minor/cement proteins, which help to package the virus' DNA genome.

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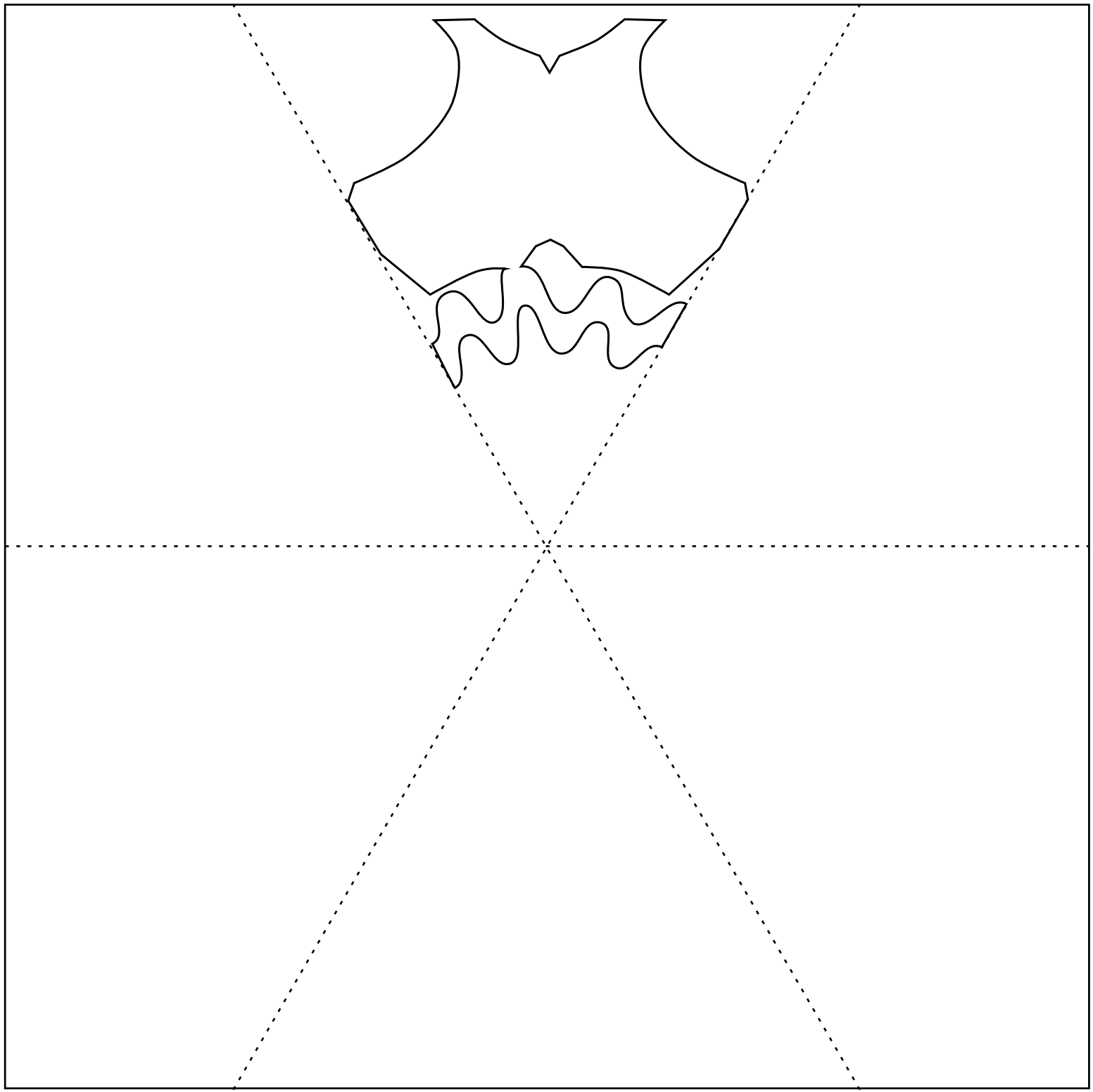

ANELLOVIRUS

Difficulty: Easy

Instructions:

(1) Cut out the square.
(2) Fold dotted lines to form a triangle, with the design on top.
(3) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack.
(4) Unfold.

About the Virus:

Members of this virus family are not known to cause disease, but they are extremely common - it is likely that anelloviruses are replicating inside your body at the moment without you even noticing.

About the Virus Particle:

Anelloviruses form simple particles: an icosahedral box of capsid proteins surround a circle of single-stranded DNA, which gives the virus its name (from anello, 'ring'). The virus relies on our own enzymes to make more copies of its genome.

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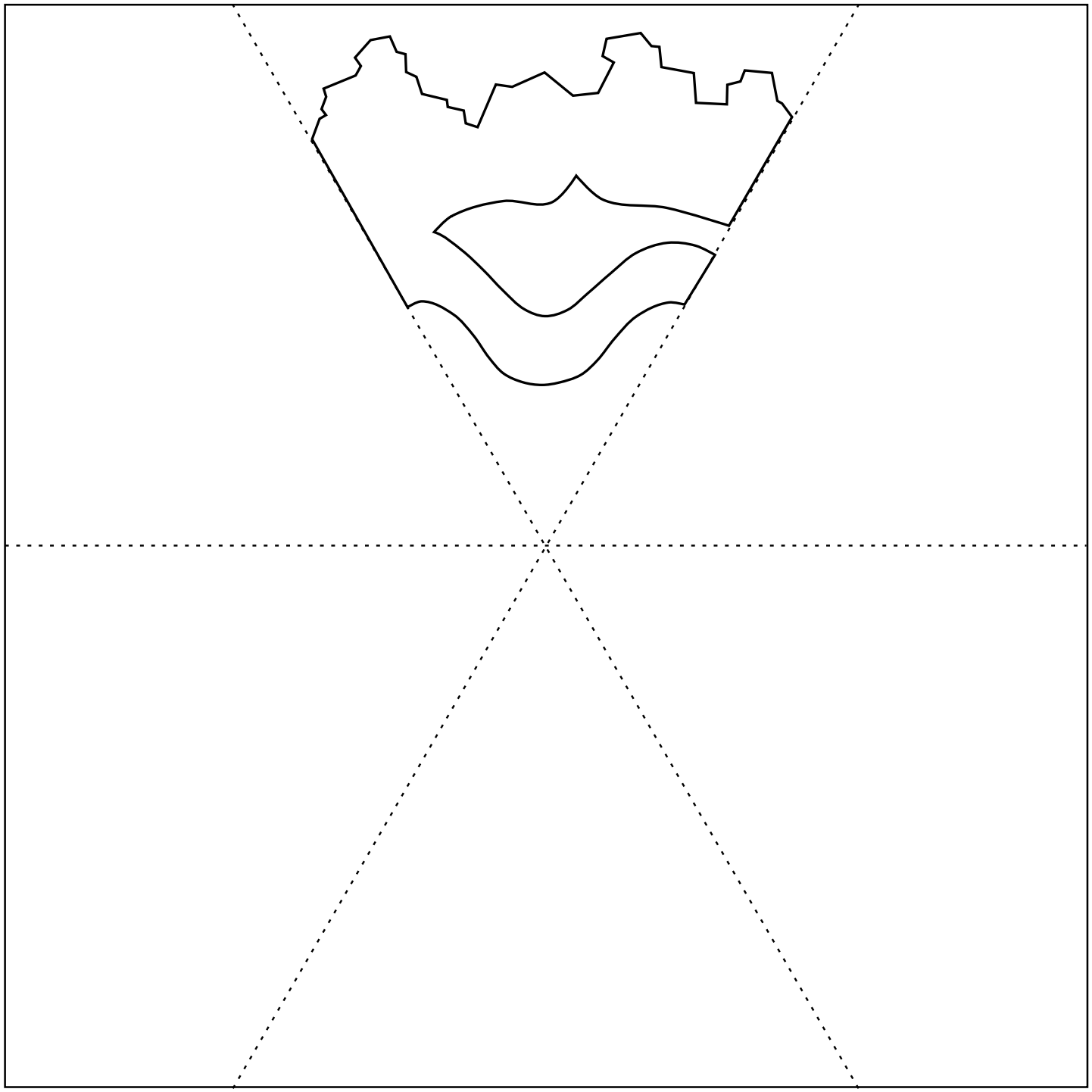

ADENO-ASSOCIATED VIRUS

Difficulty: Easy

Instructions:

(1) Cut out the square.
(2) Fold dotted lines to form a triangle, with the design on top.
(3) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack.
(4) Unfold.

About the Virus:

Adeno-associated viruses (AAVs) are viruses of viruses – they are only able to replicate in cells that are also infected with a different virus (such as an adenovirus, or herpes simplex virus) whose activities help AAVs to complete their replication cycle. Without a helper virus, AAVs can still infect cells , and can insert genes into the DNA of the host cell, making them useful in the development of gene therapies. AAV infections do not usually cause disease, though in very rare circumstances they may combine with other factors to cause liver disease.

About the Virus Particle:

The single stranded DNA of the AAV genome is small, with only seven genes, and is packaged into a icosahedral protein shell which is also small (even by the standards of viruses).

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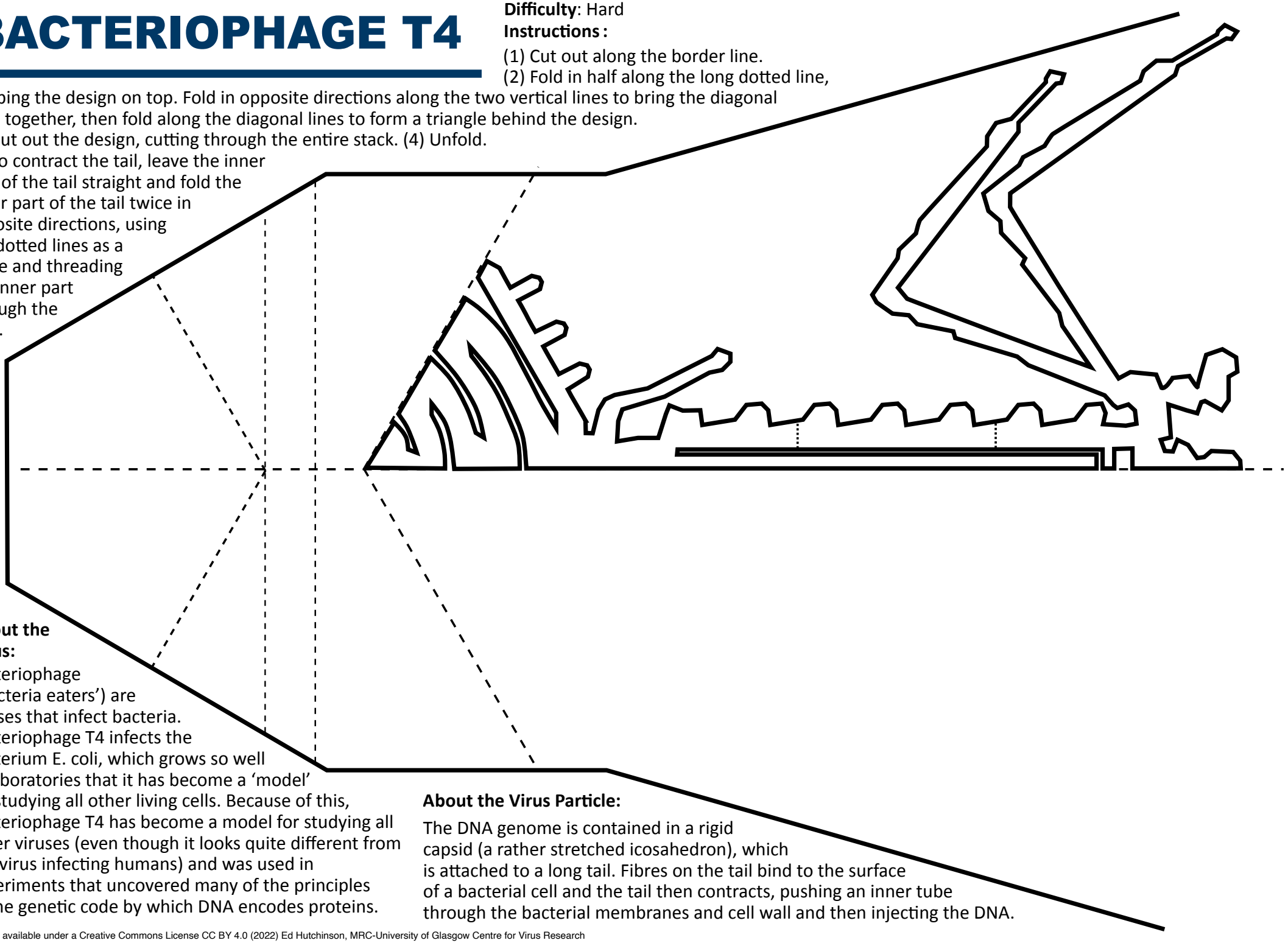
BACTERIOPHAGE T4

Difficulty: Hard

Instructions :

(1) Cut out along the border line.
(2) Fold in half along the long dotted line, keeping the design on top. Fold in opposite directions along the two vertical lines to bring the diagonal lines together, then fold along the diagonal lines to form a triangle behind the design.
(3) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack. (4) Unfold.
(5) To contract the tail, leave the inner part of the tail straight and fold the outer part of the tail twice in opposite directions, using the dotted lines as a guide and threading the inner part through the hole.



About the Virus:

Bacteriophage ('bacteria eaters') are viruses that infect bacteria. Bacteriophage T4 infects the bacterium E. coli, which grows so well in laboratories that it has become a 'model' for studying all other living cells. Because of this, bacteriophage T4 has become a model for studying all other viruses (even though it looks quite different from any virus infecting humans) and was used in experiments that uncovered many of the principles of the genetic code by which DNA encodes proteins.

About the Virus Particle:

The DNA genome is contained in a rigid capsid (a rather stretched icosahedron), which is attached to a long tail. Fibres on the tail bind to the surface of a bacterial cell and the tail then contracts, pushing an inner tube through the bacterial membranes and cell wall and then injecting the DNA.

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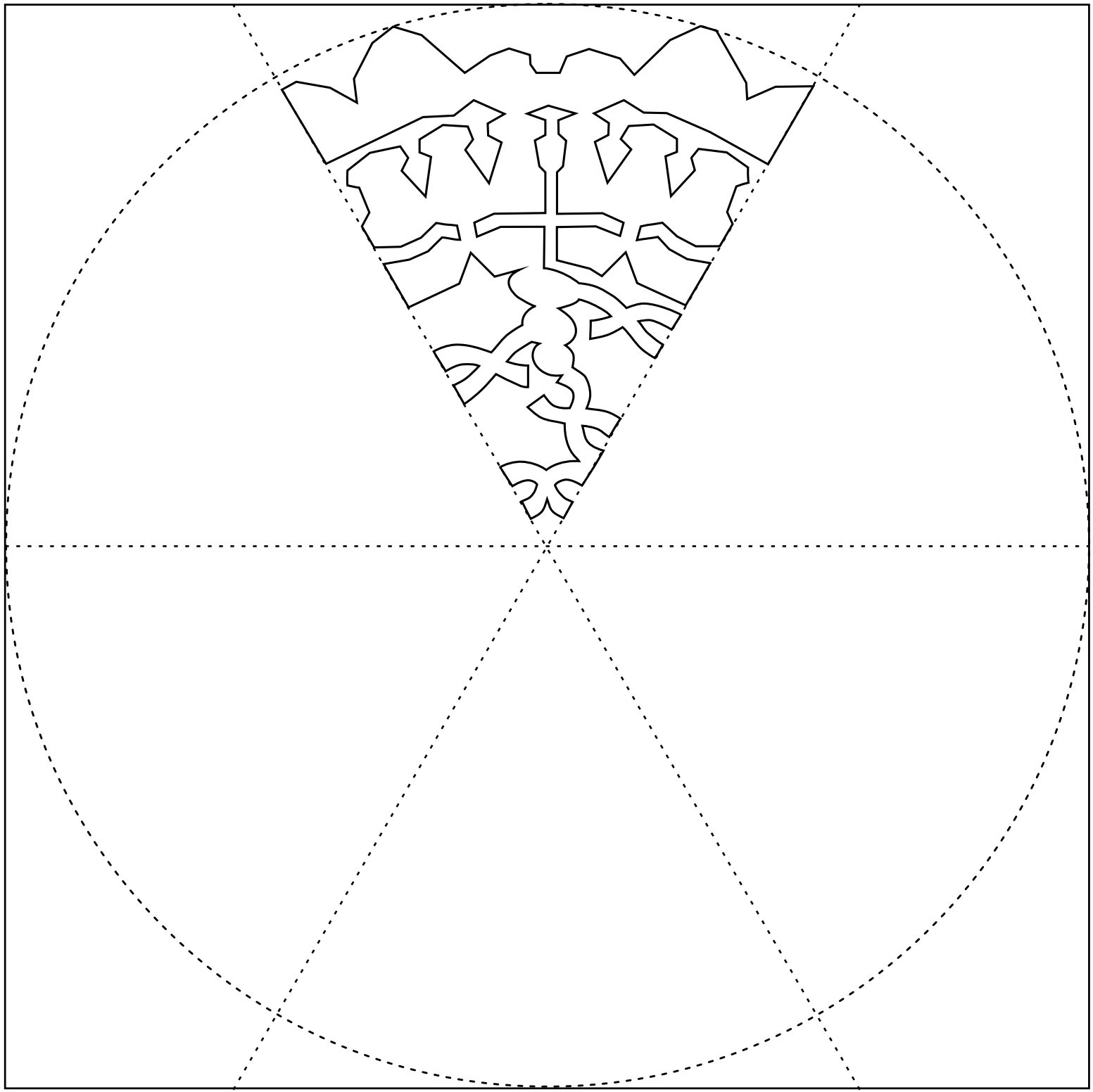

BLUETONGUE VIRUS

Difficulty: Medium

Instructions:

(1) Cut out the square.
(2) Fold dotted lines to form a triangle, with the design on top.
(3) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack.
(4) Unfold.

About the Virus:

Bluetongue disease affects ruminants, including cattle, goats and particularly sheep. It can cause serious disease, including the swollen, blueish tongue that gives it its name. The virus that causes bluetongue disease is spread by midge bites.

About the Virus Particle:

The bluetongue virus particle is formed from three layers of capsid proteins. The inner two layers form a core that contains 10 segments of double-stranded RNA genome, and the enzymes that copy it.

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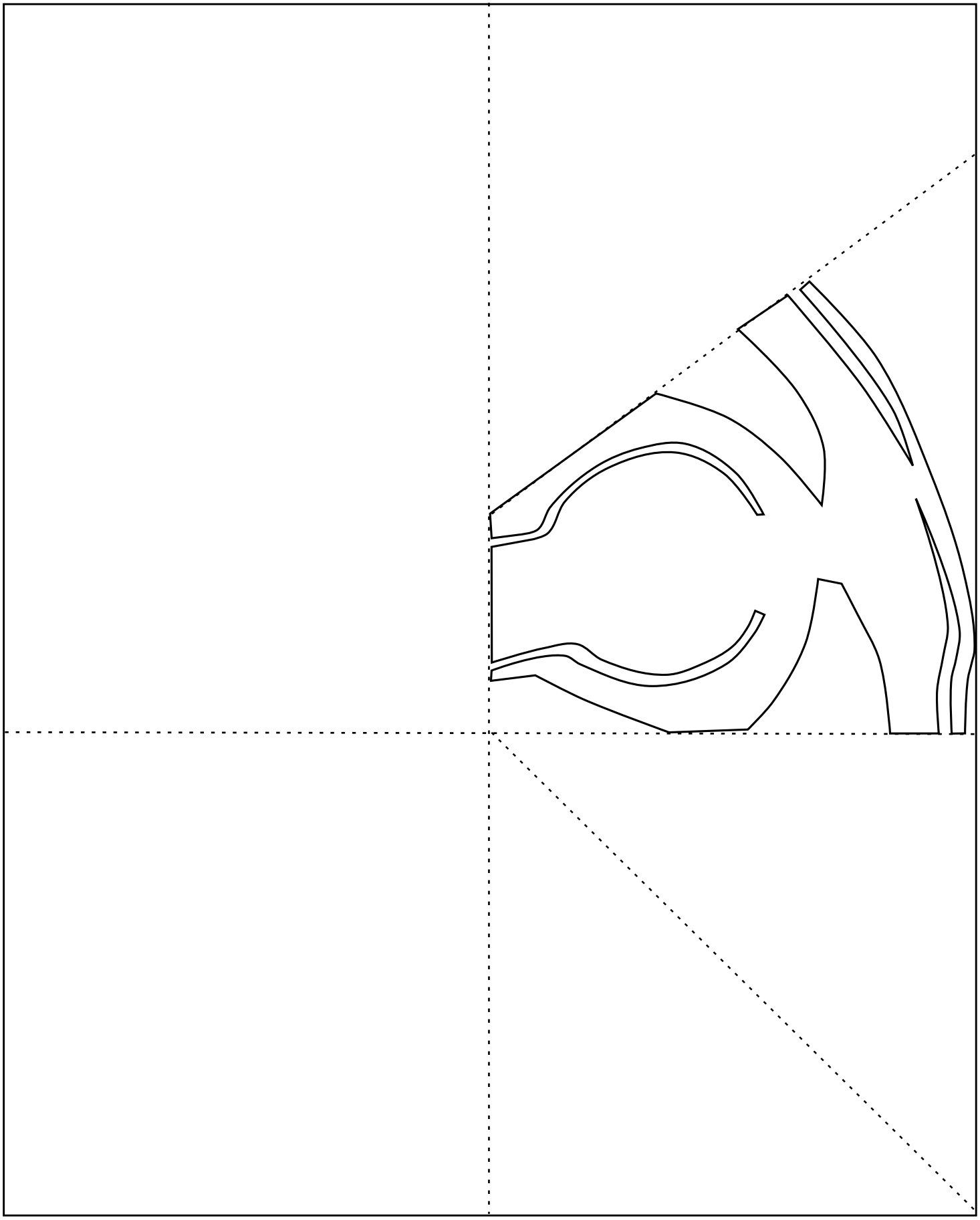


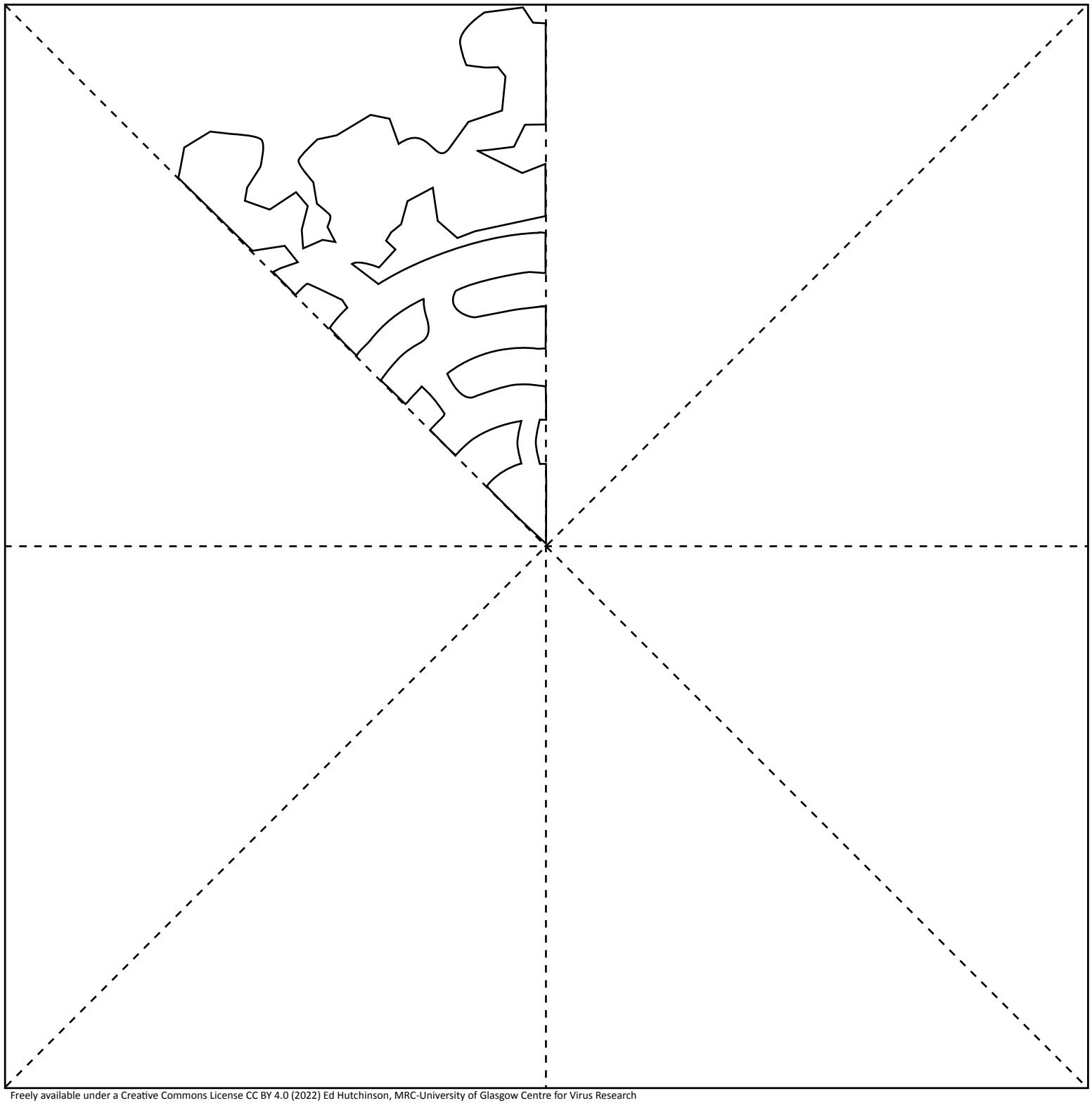
BRACOVIRIFORM

Instructions:
(1) Cut out the rectangle.
(2) Fold along dotted lines, starting with the longest line.
(3) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack.
(4) Unfold.

Difficulty: Medium

About the Virus:
Bracoviriforms are no longer independent viruses. They have a symbiotic relationship with a parasitoid wasp, which lays its eggs inside caterpillars. The virus shuts down the caterpillar's immune system, letting the eggs of the virus-wasp symbiont hatch and grow.

About the Virus Particle:
An irregular bag containing multiple tubes.



CALICIVIRUS

Difficulty: Easy

Instructions:

(1) Cut out the square.
(2) Fold dotted lines to form a triangle, with the design on top.
(3) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack.
(4) Unfold.

About the Virus:

Caliciviruses are a family of viruses that cause diseases including one of the most common infectious forms of vomiting and diarrhoea, winter vomiting disease. Other caliciviruses infect pets, notably feline calicivirus, which causes a respiratory infection in cats.

About the Virus Particle:

Caliciviruses are transmitted by a 20 sided (icosahedral) particle, which contains the viral genome. Once it is inside a cell, the particle rearranges itself. A pore opens in its surface, allowing the viral genome to escape and take control of the cell's functions.

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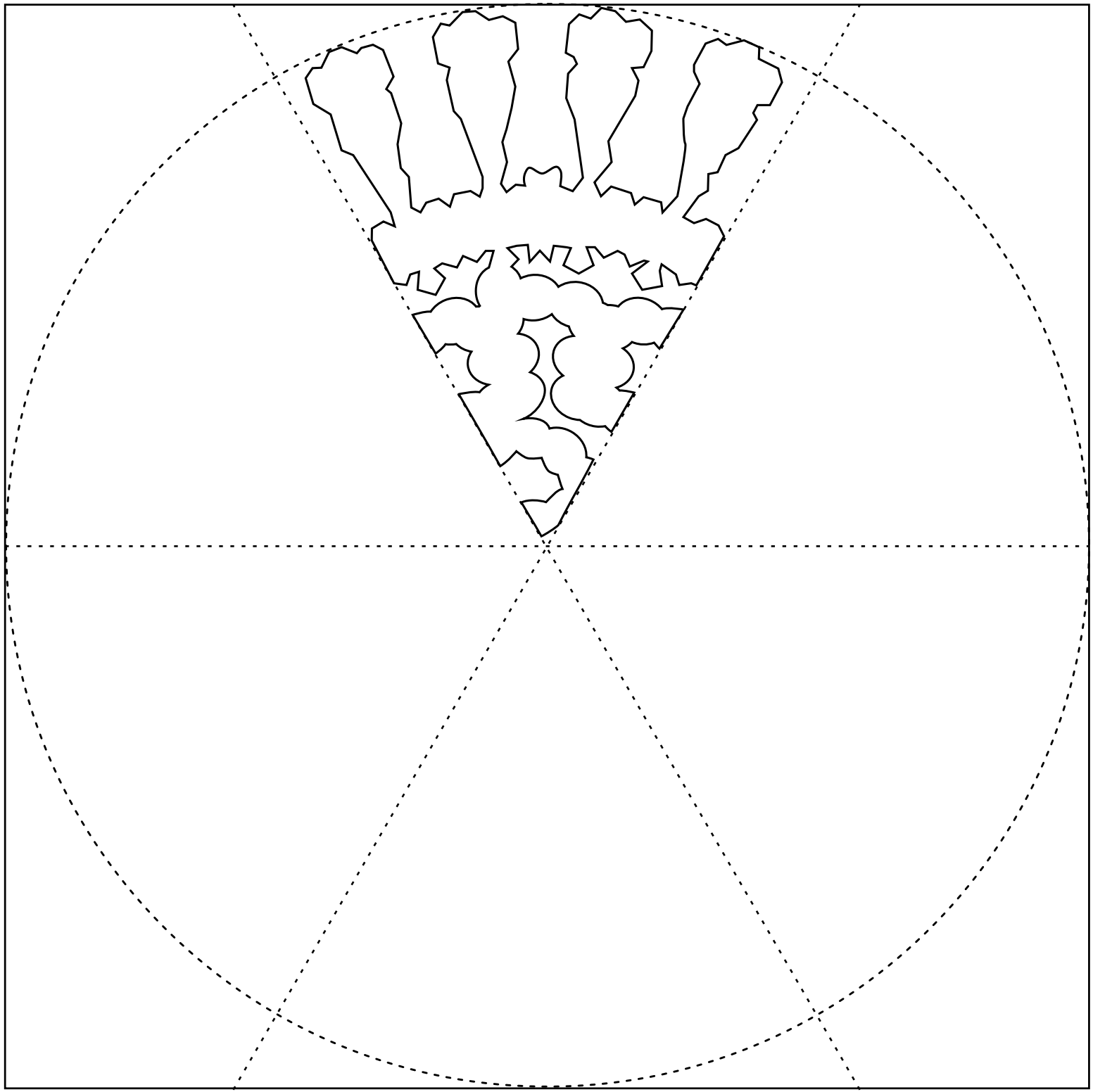

CORONAVIRUS

Difficulty: Medium

Instructions:

(1) Cut out the square.
(2) Fold dotted lines to form a triangle, with the design on top.
(3) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack.
(4) Unfold.

About the Virus:

Different coronaviruses can infect many species of mammals and birds. In humans, coronaviruses are one of the causes of the common cold. Some coronaviruses are more serious: Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), which causes Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has caused a world-changing pandemic.

About the Virus Particle:

The long spikes of S protein, which resemble a solar corona (or 'crown') give the virus its name. S binds to new host cells, which can be blocked by antibodies. The virus has a membrane which can be destroyed by soap or alcohol, and inside this the RNA genome is wrapped in many copies of N protein.

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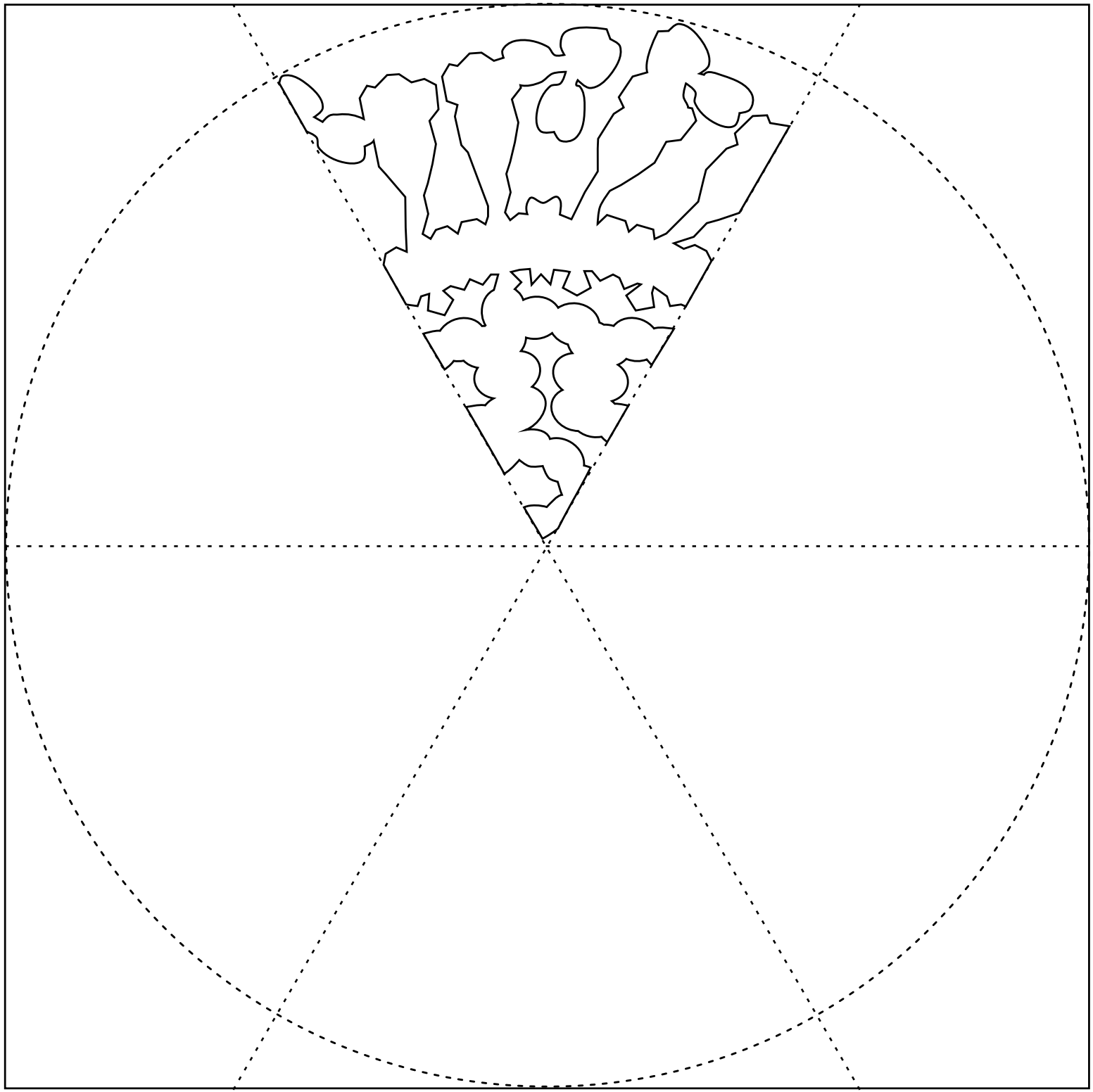

CORONAVIRUS AND ANTIBODIES

Difficulty: Medium

Instructions:

(1) Cut out the square.
(2) Fold dotted lines to form a triangle, with the design on top.
(3) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack.
(4) Unfold.

About the Virus Particle:

This is what the end of a pandemic looks like.

Coronavirus particles enter cells by binding to them with the spikes of S protein on their surface. Here, the coronavirus has infected someone whose immune system can recognise S – either from a previous infection, or due to vaccination. Now, the mucus in their airways contains antibodies that lock on to specific sites on S.

Once the S proteins are bound to antibodies the virus is 'neutralised' – it can no longer bind to our cells and infect us. It is no longer a threat.

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crASSVIRUS

Difficulty:
Medium

Instructions:
(1) Fold along the longest dotted line.
(2) Cut out the main outline.
(3) Fold dotted lines, with design on top.
(4) Cut the design through the entire stack.
(5) Unfold.

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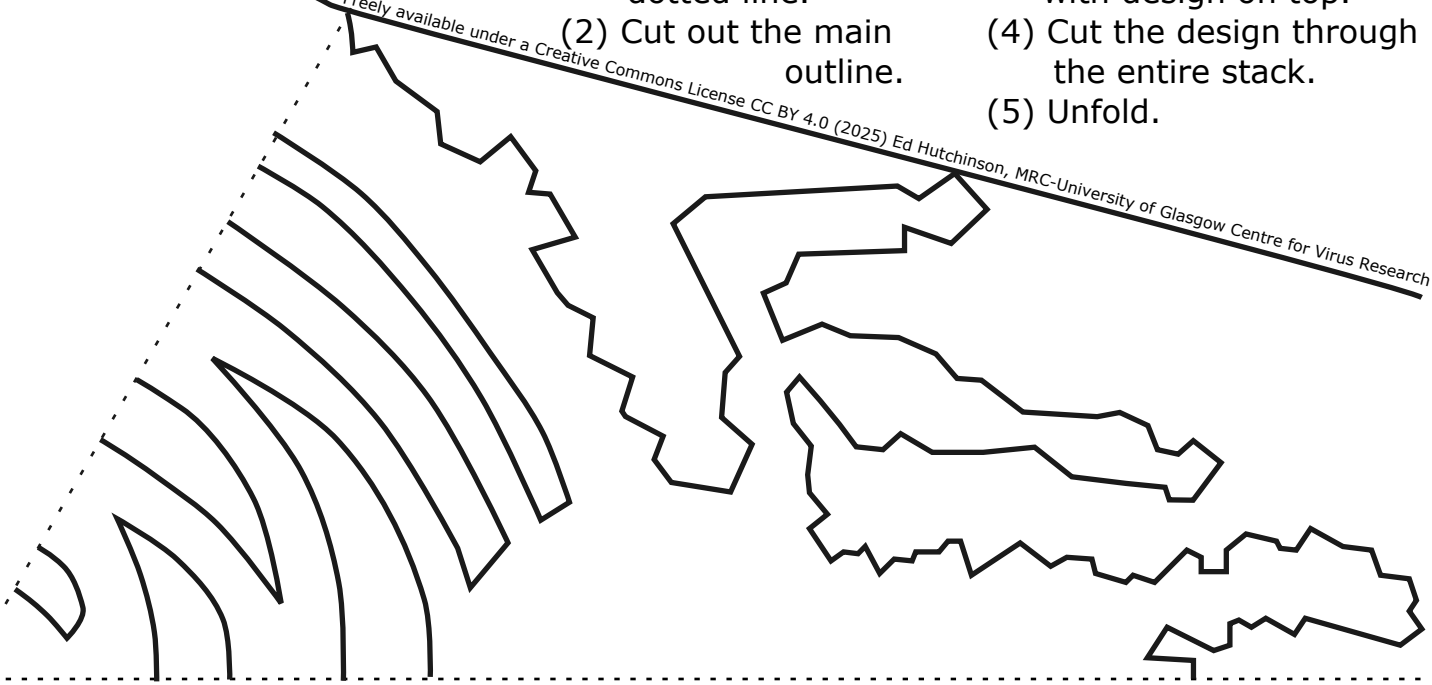

About the Virus Particle:
The DNA genome is packed tightly into an icosahedral head. Short tail fibres bind to the outside of bacteria, allowing the DNA to be injected.

About the Virus: The crAssviruses infect bacteria in the human gut. They are the most common virus in most people's guts, but because they do not directly affect our health they were only discovered after people started examining the DNA in faeces and realised that they didn't know where a lot of it was coming from.

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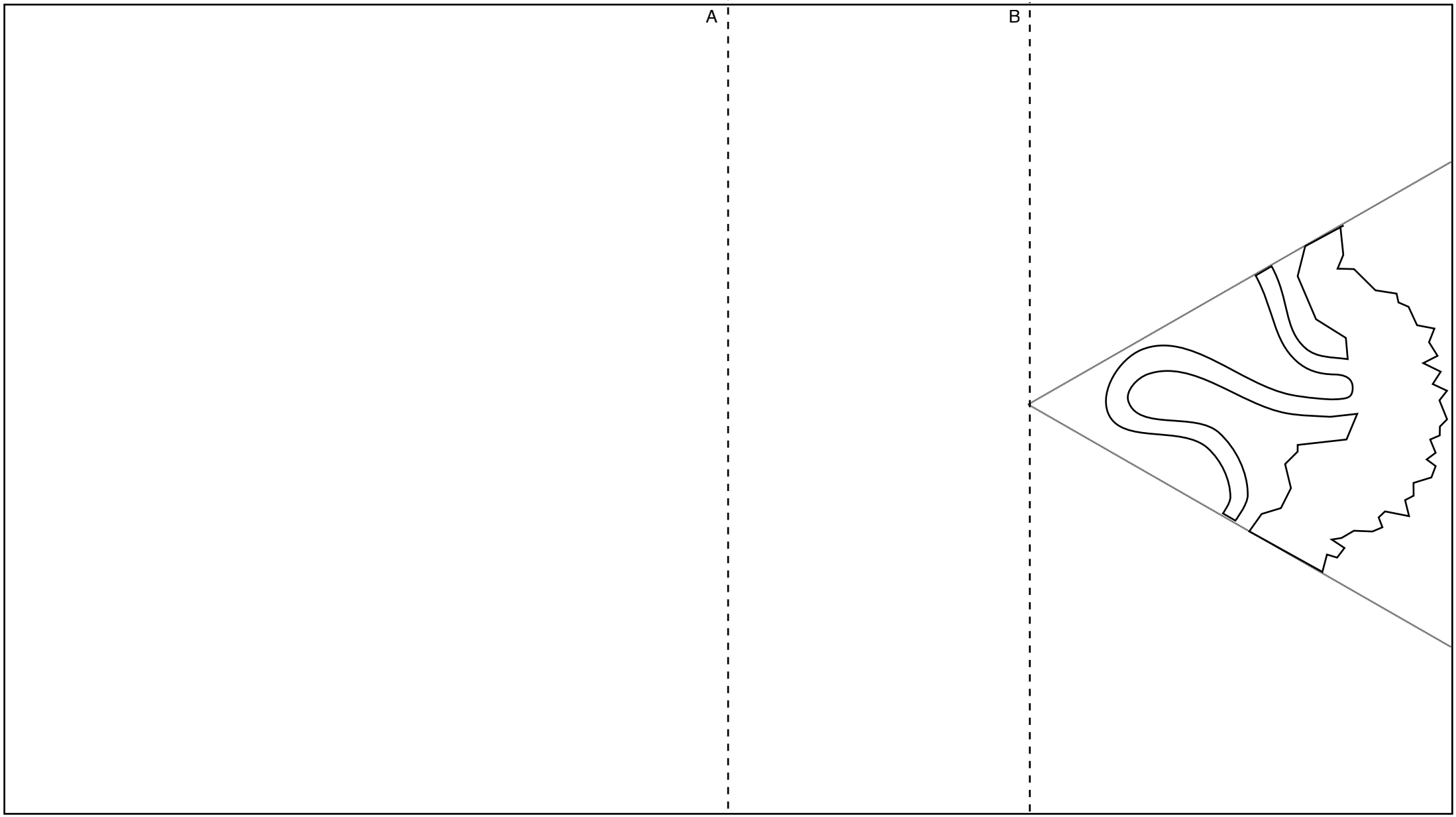

GEMINIVIRUS

Difficulty: Medium

Instructions:

(1) Cut out the rectangle.
(2) Fold along line A, then again along line B.
(3) Fold dotted lines to form a triangle, with the design on top.
(4) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack.
(5) Unfold.

About the Virus:

Geminiviruses are a family of plant viruses that are transmitted by insects and can cause crop damage.

About the Virus Particle:

The circular, single-stranded DNA genome is contained in virus particles made from combining 'twin' icosahedal structures.

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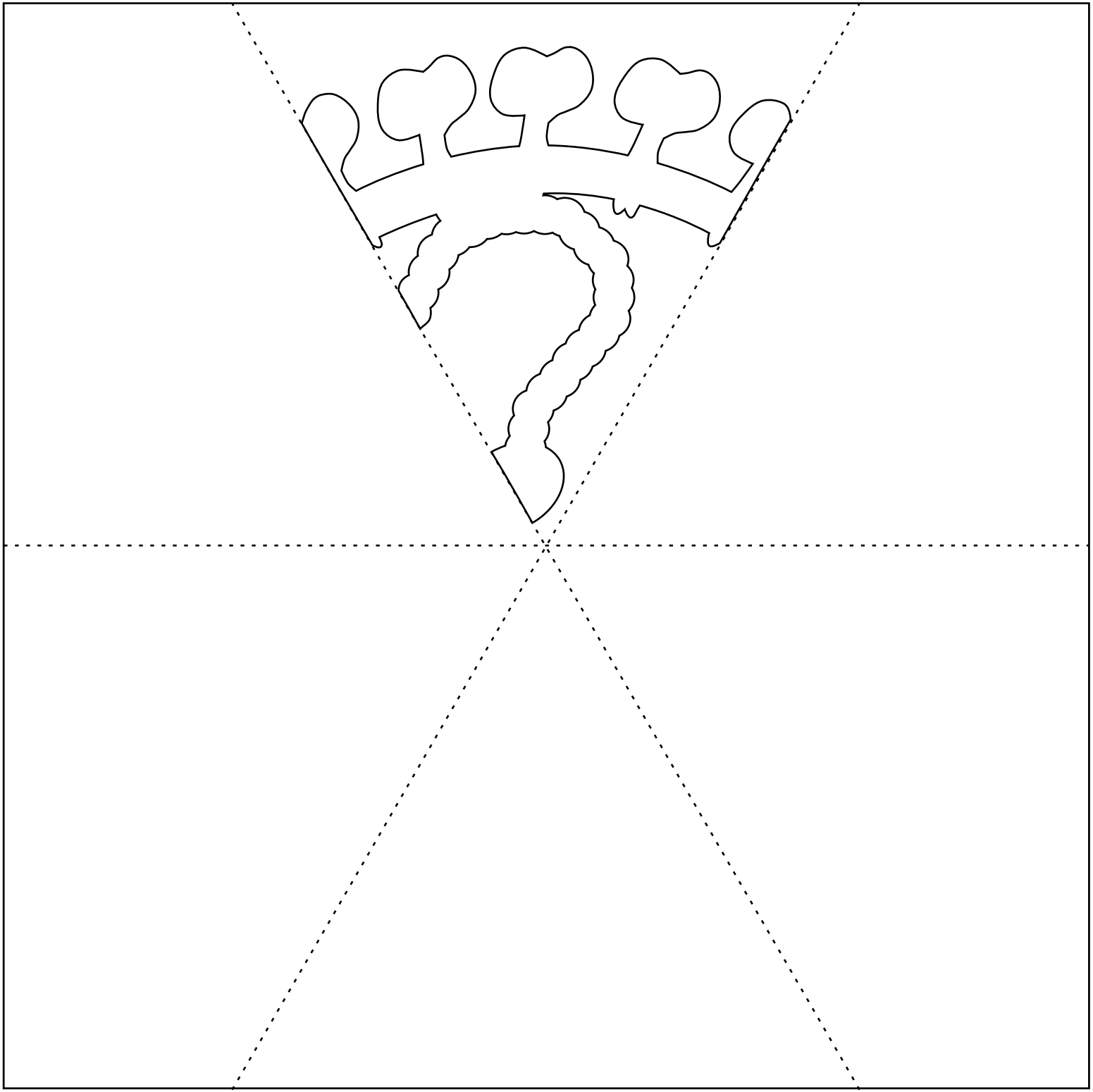

HEARTLAND VIRUS

Difficulty: Easy

Instructions:

(1) Cut out the square.
(2) Fold dotted lines to form a triangle, with the design on top.
(3) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack.
(4) Unfold.

About the Virus:

Heartland virus, discovered in 2009 and named after Heartland Regional Medical Center in Missouri, is an example of a bunyavirus. Bunyaviruses are a diverse order of animal and plant viruses, most of them transmitted by biting arthropods - in the case of Heartland virus, by ticks.

About the Virus Particle:

The genome of Heartland virus consists of three segments of RNA, each wrapped in nucleoproteins and bound to a polymerase protein. The virus particle's membrane is coated in a lattice of viral proteins.

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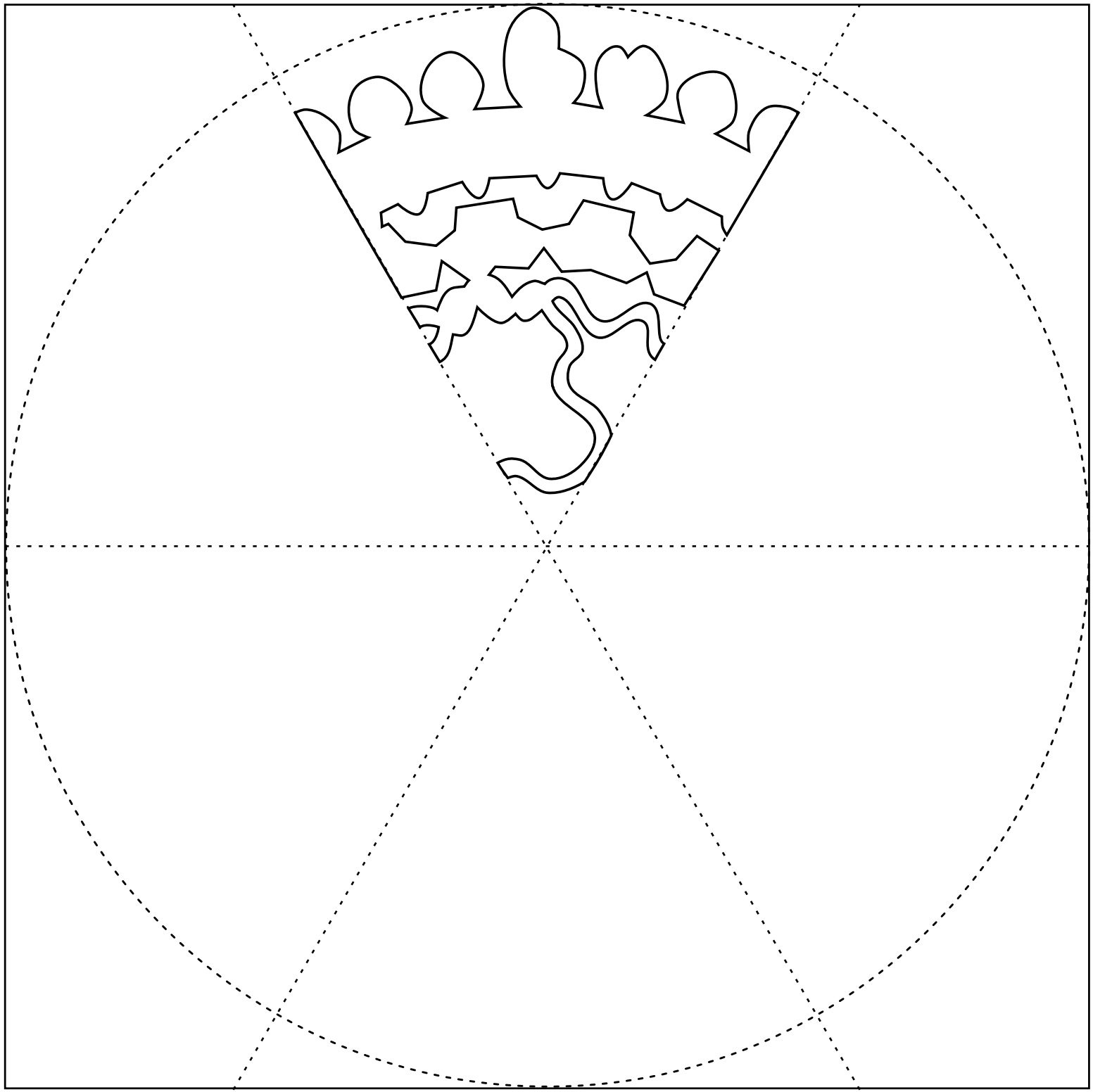

HEPATITIS B VIRUS

Difficulty: Medium

Instructions:

(1) Cut out the square.
(2) Fold dotted lines to form a triangle, with the design on top.
(3) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack.
(4) Unfold.

About the Virus:

There are many viral diseases that can cause inflammation of the liver (hepatitis), which can lead to liver failure and cancer. Hepatitis B virus (HBV) is a global health problem, though infection can be prevented by vaccination.

About the Virus Particle:

HBV has an unusual genome, formed partly from double-stranded DNA, partly from single-stranded DNA, and partly from single-stranded RNA. T his is wrapped in a small particle of membrane and viral proteins.

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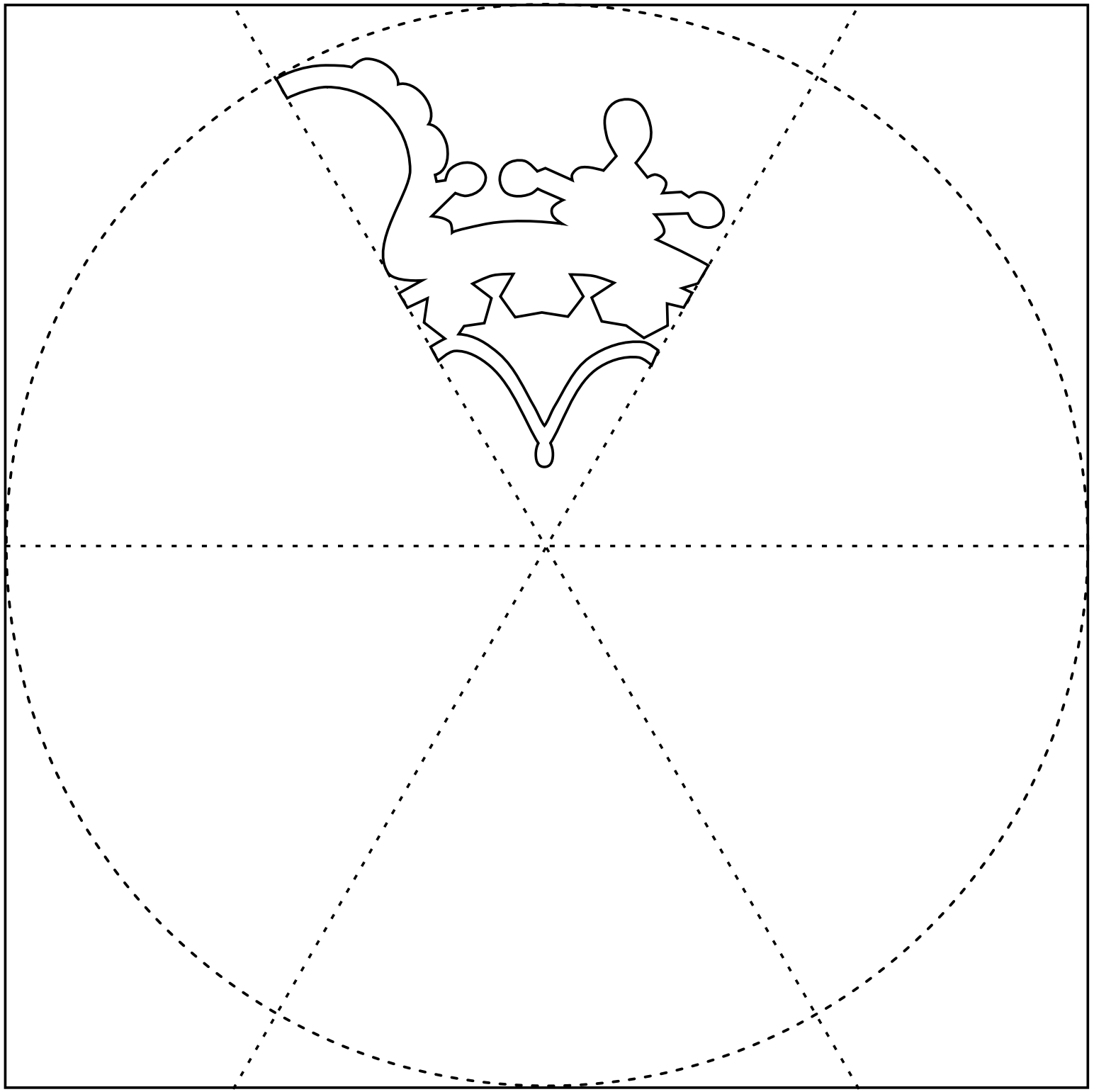

HEPATITIS C VIRUS

Difficulty: Medium

Instructions:

(1) Cut out the square.
(2) Fold dotted lines to form a triangle, with the design on top.
(3) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack.
(4) Unfold.

About the Virus:

There are many viral diseases that can cause inflammation of the liver (hepatitis). Hepatitis C virus (HCV) is a major cause of viral hepatitis, which causes chronic illness, liver failure and cancer. Recently, improved drugs have made HCV much easier to treat and cure.

About the Virus Particle:

The single-stranded RNA of the HCV genome is surrounded by a layer of matrix protein and wrapped in membrane. HCV particles can fuse with the lipoprotein particles that transport lipids around the body. .

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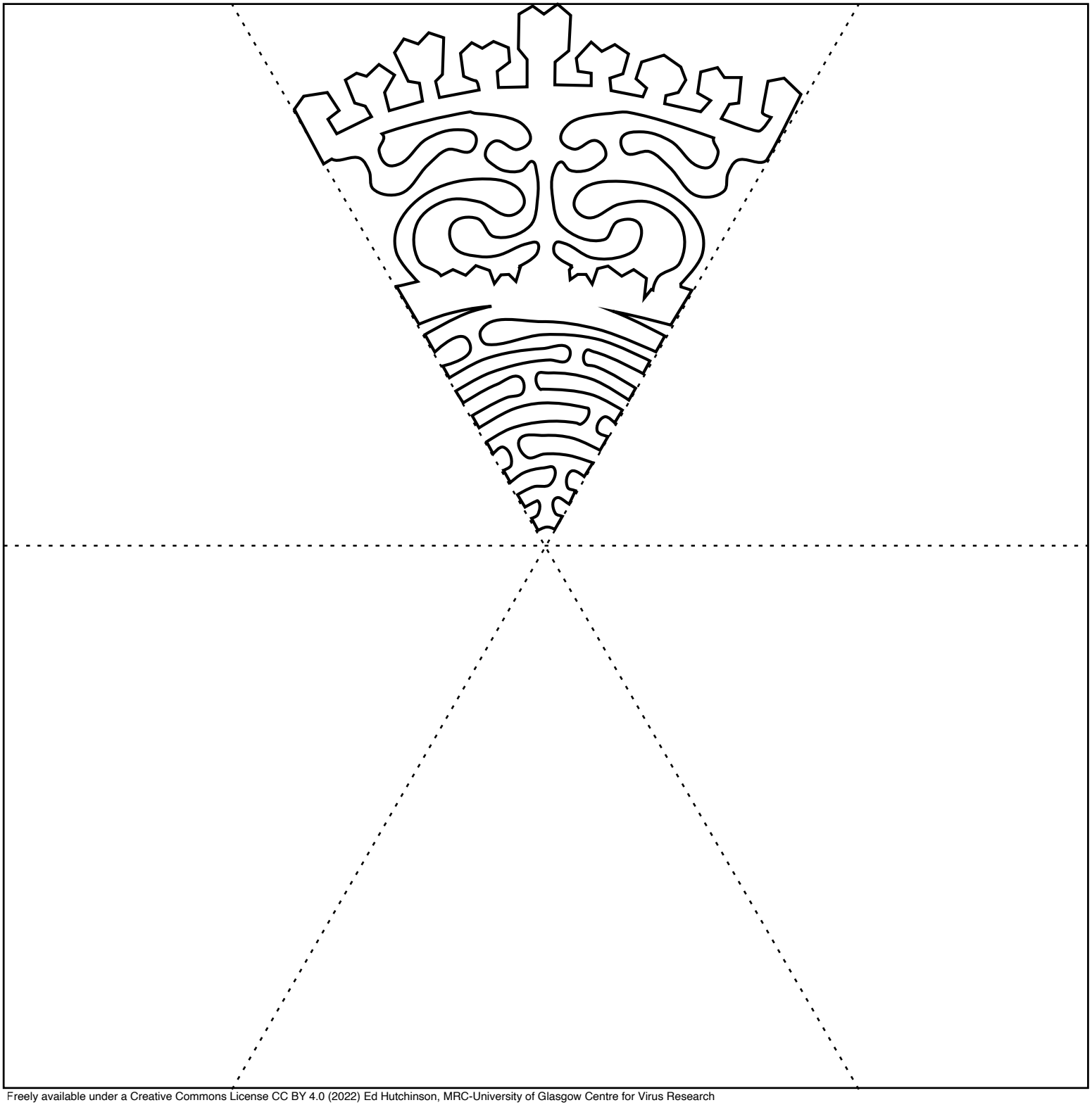

HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS

Difficulty: Hard

Instructions:

(1) Cut out the square.
(2) Fold dotted lines to form a triangle, with the design on top.
(3) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack.
(4) Unfold.

About the Virus:

Herpes viruses are a family of very common viruses that cause lifelong infections. They can lie hidden for long periods but occasionally re-emerge to cause disease. Herpes simplex virus 1, which hides in nerve cells, emerges to cause cold sores.

About the Virus Particle:

A herpes virus particle is complex. It is surrounded by a membrane that is studded with viral proteins. Inside this is a thick protein coat, called the tegument. Within this is a 20-sided (icosahedral) shell or capsid, which contains the viral genome - a long strand of DNA, wrapped into a tight ball to fit into this tiny space.

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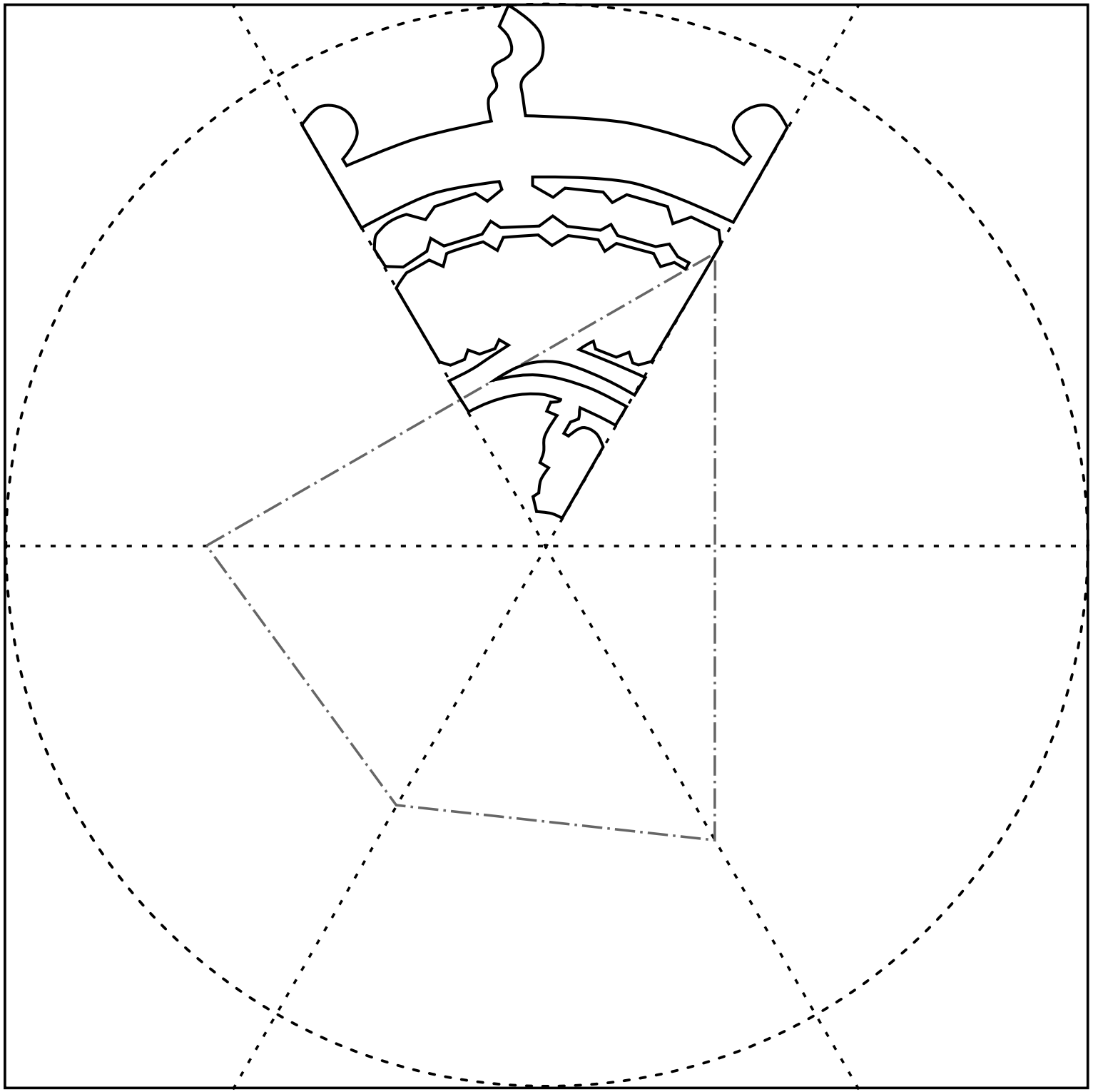

HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS

Difficulty: Medium

Instructions:

(1) Cut out the square.
(2) Fold dotted lines to form a triangle, with the design on top.
(3) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack.
(4) Unfold.
(5) To mature the virus particle: refold along the dashed lines.

About the Virus:

HIV is a retrovirus. Our cells copy RNA messages from a DNA genome, but HIV makes a DNA copy of its RNA genome (hence 'retro') which it permanently inserts into the genome of the white blood cells it infects. If untreated, this severly weakens the immune system, causing Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

About the Virus Particle:

Two copies of the viral genome are surrounded by a membrane and viral proteins. After the virus particle has formed, viral enzymes cut the proteins, allowing the particle to rearrange into its mature form.

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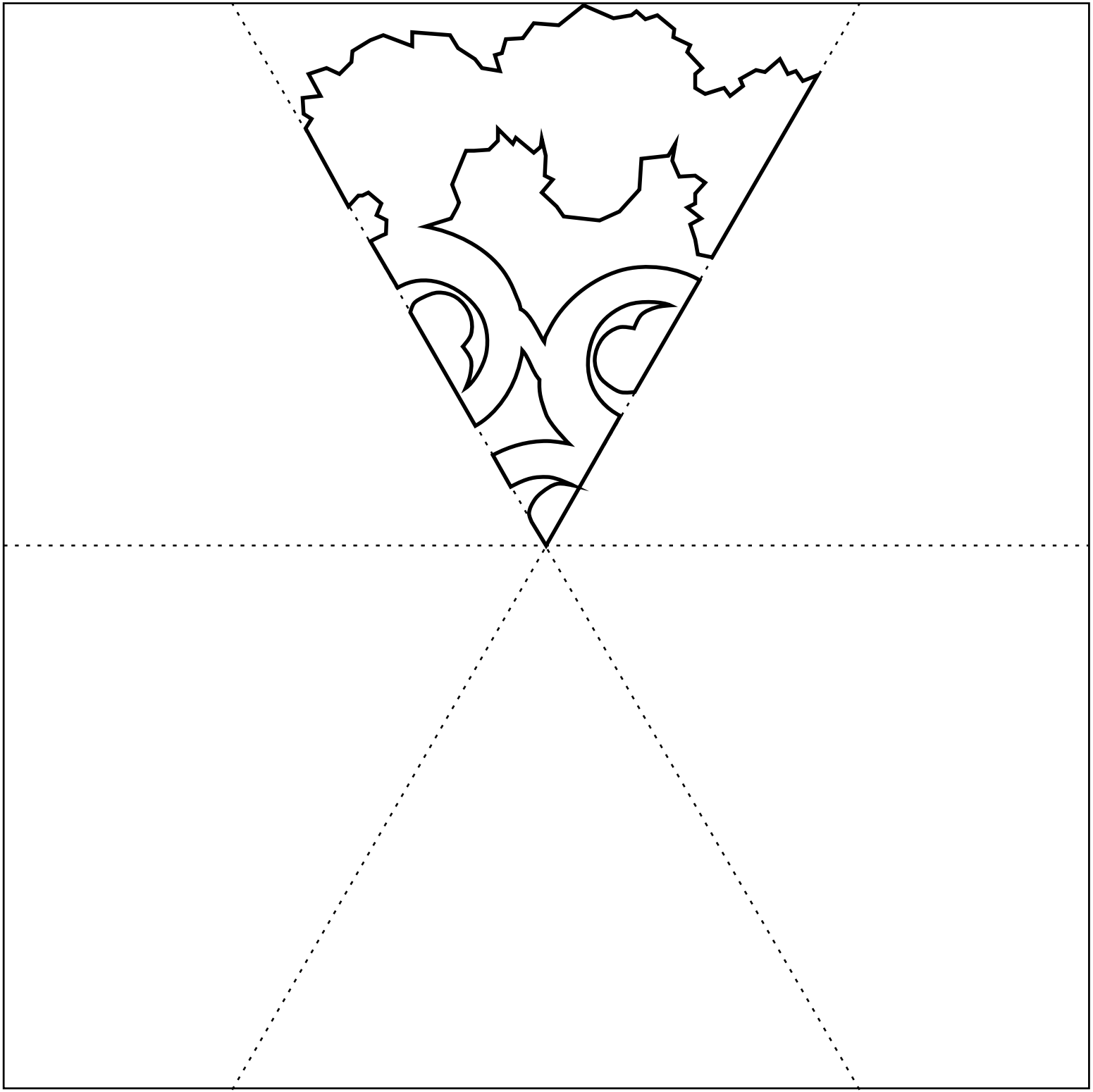

HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS

Difficulty: Medium

Instructions:

(1) Cut out the square.
(2) Fold dotted lines to form a triangle, with the design on top.
(3) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack.
(4) Unfold.

About the Virus:

There are a number of different human papillomaviruses (HPVs). All of them force the cells they are in to divide, which produces the chemicals HPVs need to copy their own genomes. Some types of HPV do this without causing any visible effects. Others cause visible lumps, which we call warts and verrucas. Some types of HPV can cause cells to keep dividing and to become cancers. HPV is the main cause of cervical cancer, which can be prevented by HPV vaccination.

About the Virus Particle:

The viral DNA genome is wrapped around histones, the same proteins that package our own DNA. It is contained in an icosahedral capsid.

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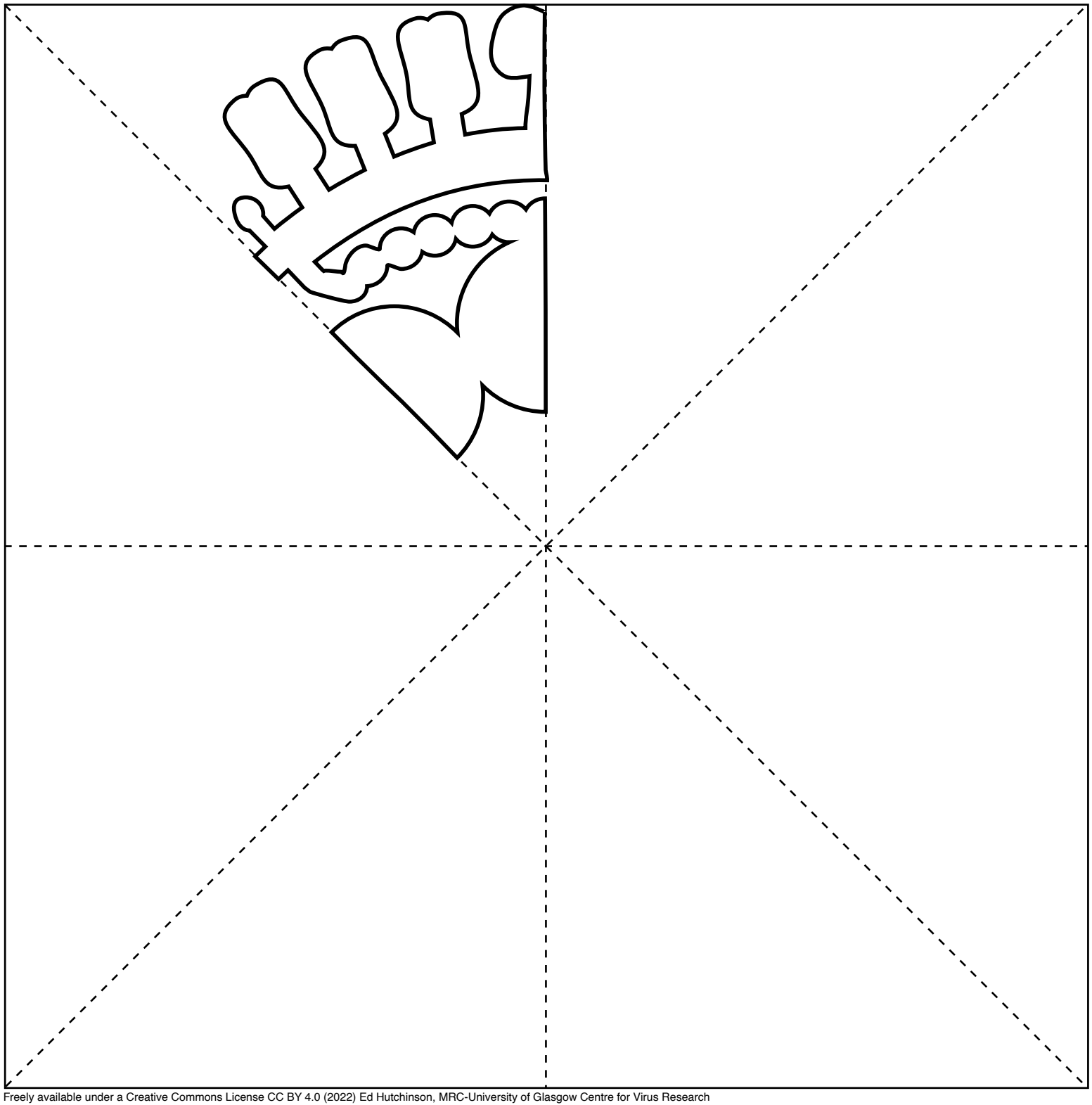

INFLUENZA VIRUS

Difficulty: Medium

Instructions:

(1) Cut out the square.
(2) Fold dotted lines to form a triangle, with the design on top.
(3) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack.
(4) Unfold.

About the Virus:

Influenza viruses cause influenza, a common winter respiratory illness that causes fever and exhaustion. Spikes on their surface, HA and NA, can be blocked by antibodies if they are of the right sort (H1N1, H3N2, etc). However, the spikes change rapidly, and the vaccines which provide immunity to them have to be updated often. Occasionally, human influenza viruses pick up completely new spikes from an animal influenza virus, allowing them to escape all immune protection - this creates an influenza pandemic.

About the Virus Particle:

The influenza virus particle is wrapped in a membrane, which is coated with the two spike proteins and penetrated by a pore. Inside is a layer of matrix protein and the eight segments of the viral genome.

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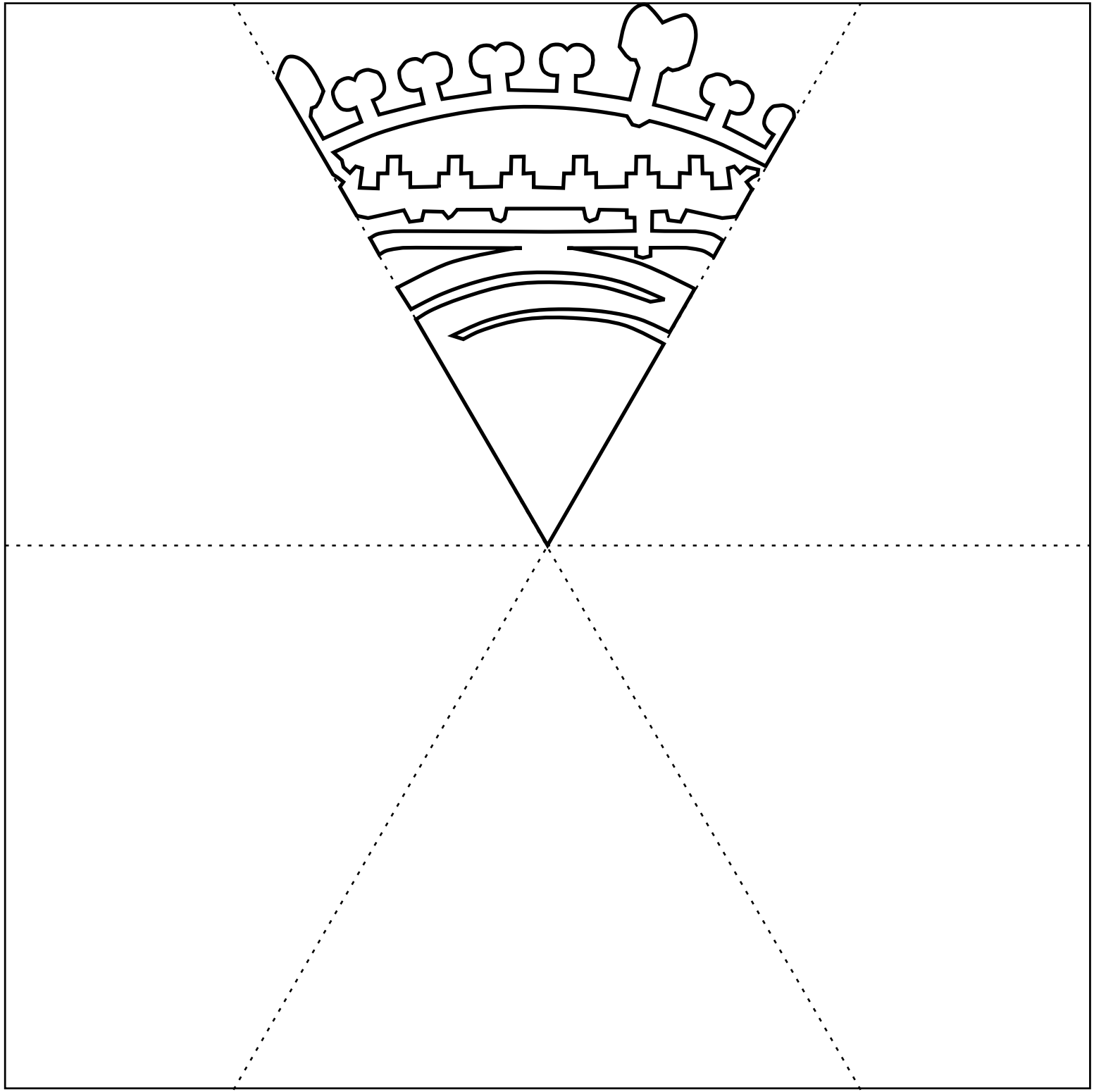

IRIDOVIRUS

Difficulty: Hard

Instructions:

(1) Cut out the square.
(2) Fold dotted lines to form a triangle, with the design on top.
(3) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack.
(4) Unfold.

About the Virus:

Iridoviruses are a family of viruses that can infect a wide range of 'cold-blooded' animals and are best known for infecting arthropods such as insects and isopods (e.g. woodlice). In severe infections, large numbers of virus particles (without their outer membrane) come together inside infected cells and form crystals. This scatters light, causing iridescence: the infected animals turn blue

About the Virus Particle:

The DNA genome of iridoviruses is wrapped in a membrane. This is enclosed in an icosahedral capsid, which is then wrapped in another membrane that is studded with viral surface proteins.

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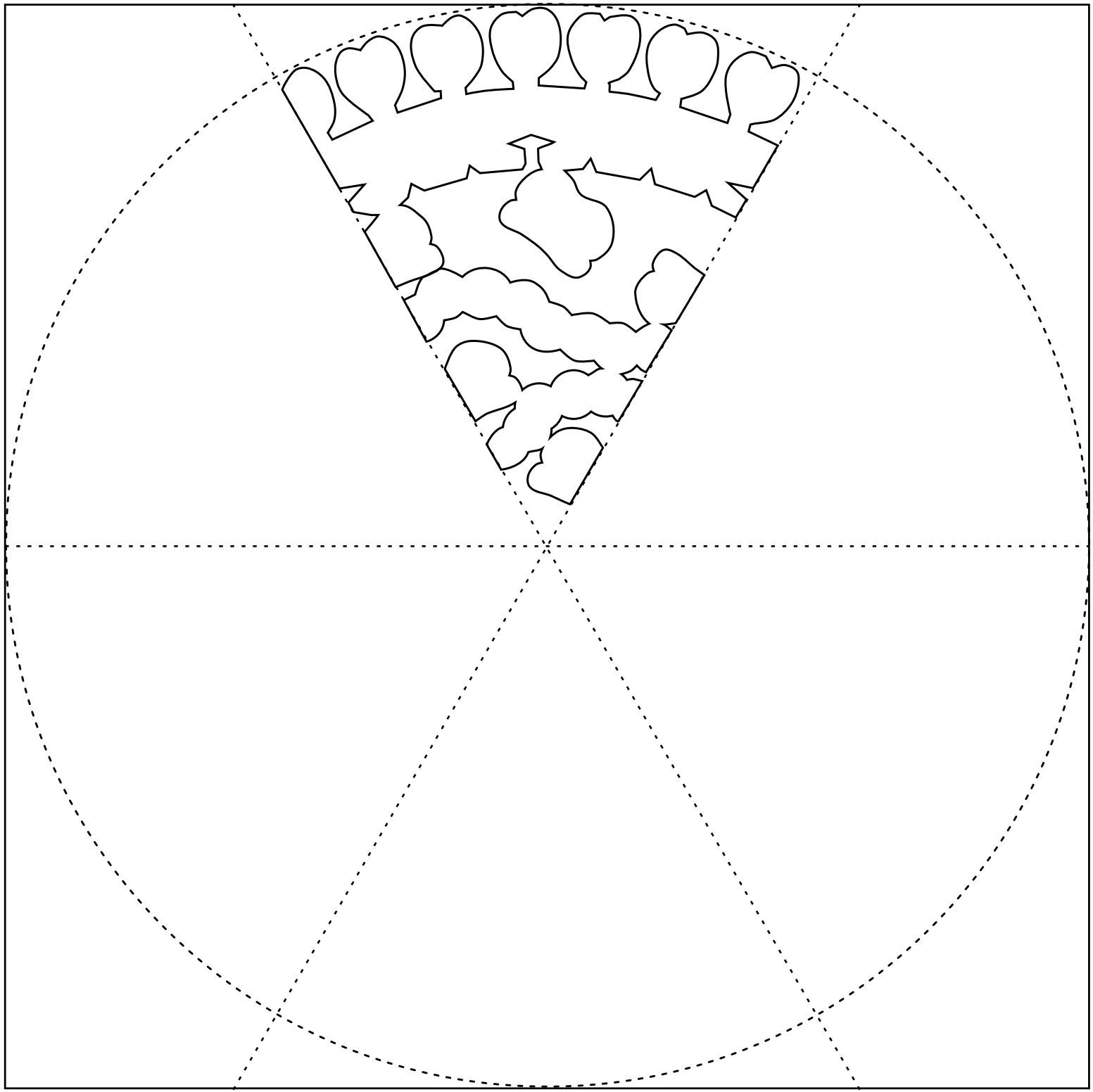

LASSA VIRUS

Difficulty: Medium

Instructions:

(1) Cut out the square.
(2) Fold dotted lines to form a triangle, with the design on top.
(3) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack.
(4) Unfold.

About the Virus:

Lassa haemorrhagic fever is a severe illness that can be caught from rodents in parts of West Africa. It is caused by an emerging virus (one that is becoming more common), called Lassa mammarenavirus, a member of the arenavirus family.

About the Virus Particle:

The Lassa virus genome consists of two segments of single-stranded RNA, bound to viral proteins and surrounded by matrix protein and a membrane. Receptor-binding proteins in the membrane allow the virus to enter new cells. The virus particle picks up ribosomes, the protein-making factories of the cell. These give 'arenavirus' particles a granular appearance: the name is from the Latin for 'sandy.'

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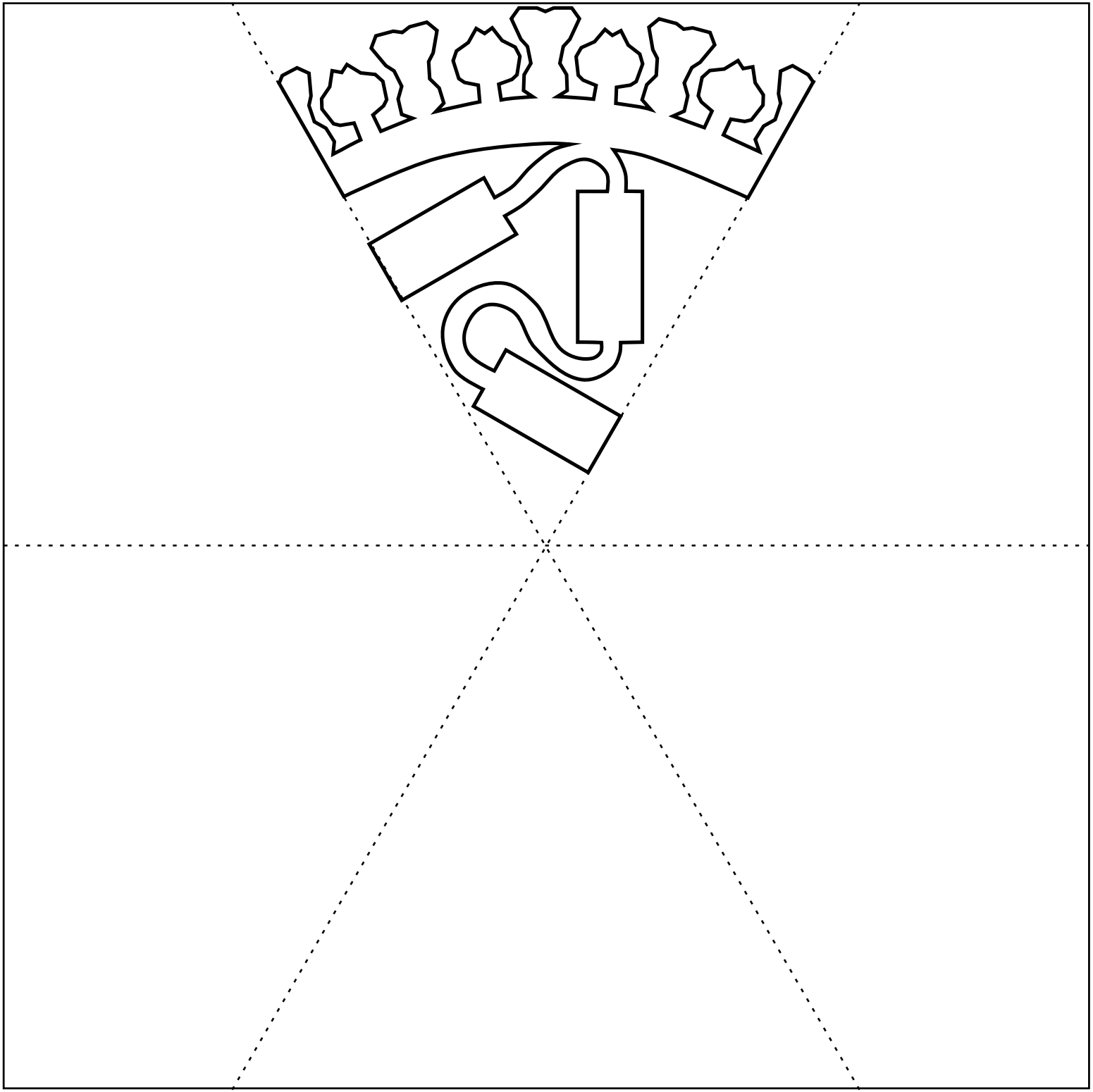

MEASLES VIRUS

Difficulty: Medium

Instructions:

(1) Cut out the square.
(2) Fold dotted lines to form a triangle, with the design on top.
(3) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack.
(4) Unfold.

About the Virus:

Measles viruses are one of the most infectious viruses we know of. They cause measles, which results in fever and a rash and which can erase our immune system's memory of how to fight other pathogens. Measles can also cause rare but very serious complications, including fatal brain inflammation. Fortunately, measles can be prevented by vaccination, and if enough people in a population are immunised the virus cannot spread.

About the Virus Particle:

The viral genome is a single strand of RNA. This is wrapped into a long coil of viral proteins, sections of which are wrapped in further coils of protein. The viral membrane contains proteins that let it bind to and enter cells.

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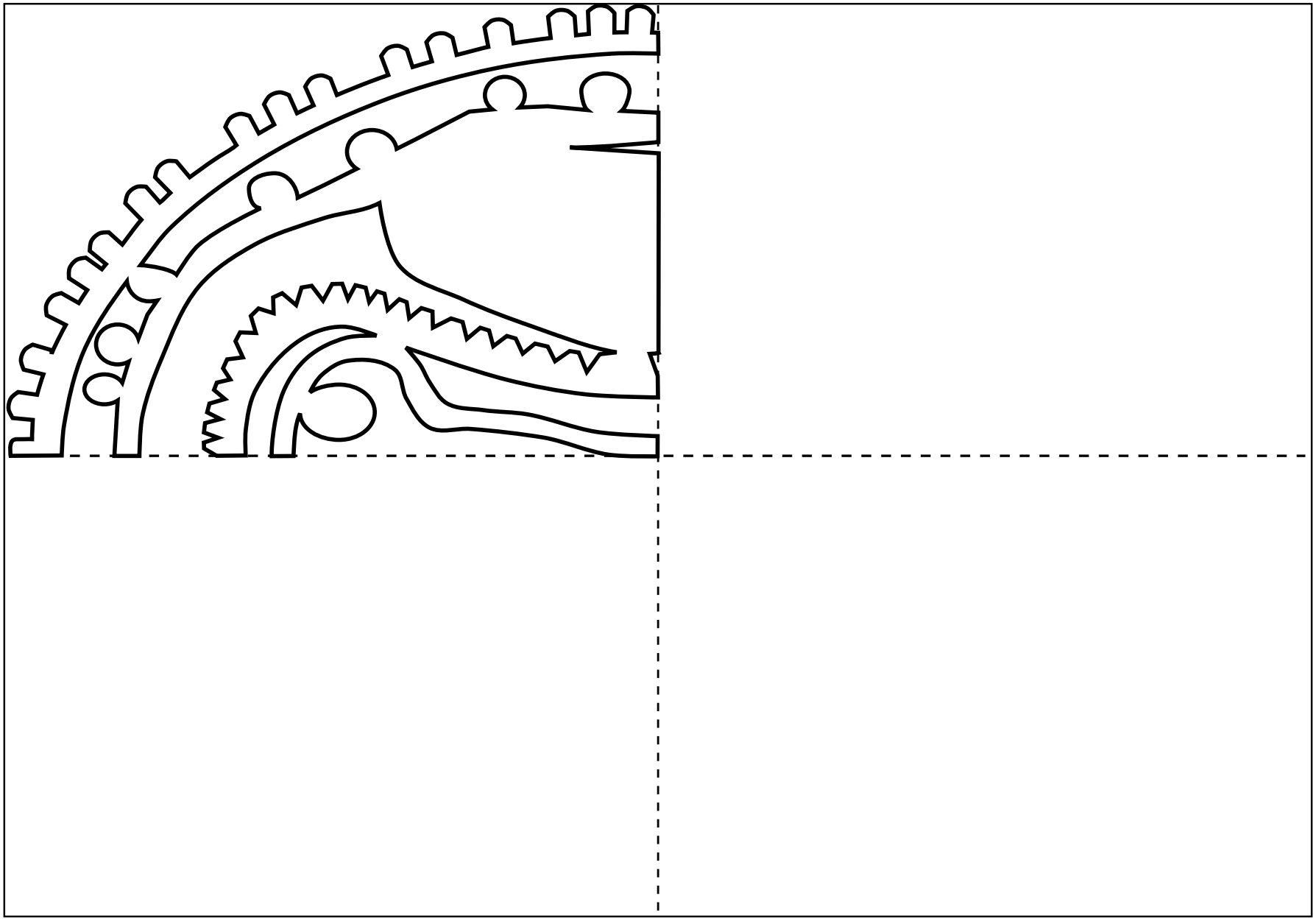

About the Virus:

Monkeypox virus can infect a variety of animals, but it was named for its discovery in a macaque monkey. In humans it causes fever, aches and a rash, and it spreads through close contact with material from the rash. Monkeypox is endemic in parts of Central and West Africa but outbreaks can spread elsewhere. Vaccines against smallpox are also effective against monkeypox.

About the Virus Particle:

The monkeypox virus has a DNA genome inside a large and complex virus particle. Features include two lateral bodies, a membrane with surface tubules and, in some particles, an extra membrane coat.

MONKEYPOX VIRUS

Difficulty: Hard

Instructions:

(1) Cut out the rectangle.
(2) Fold dotted lines to form a rectangle, with the design on top.
(3) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack.
(4) Unfold

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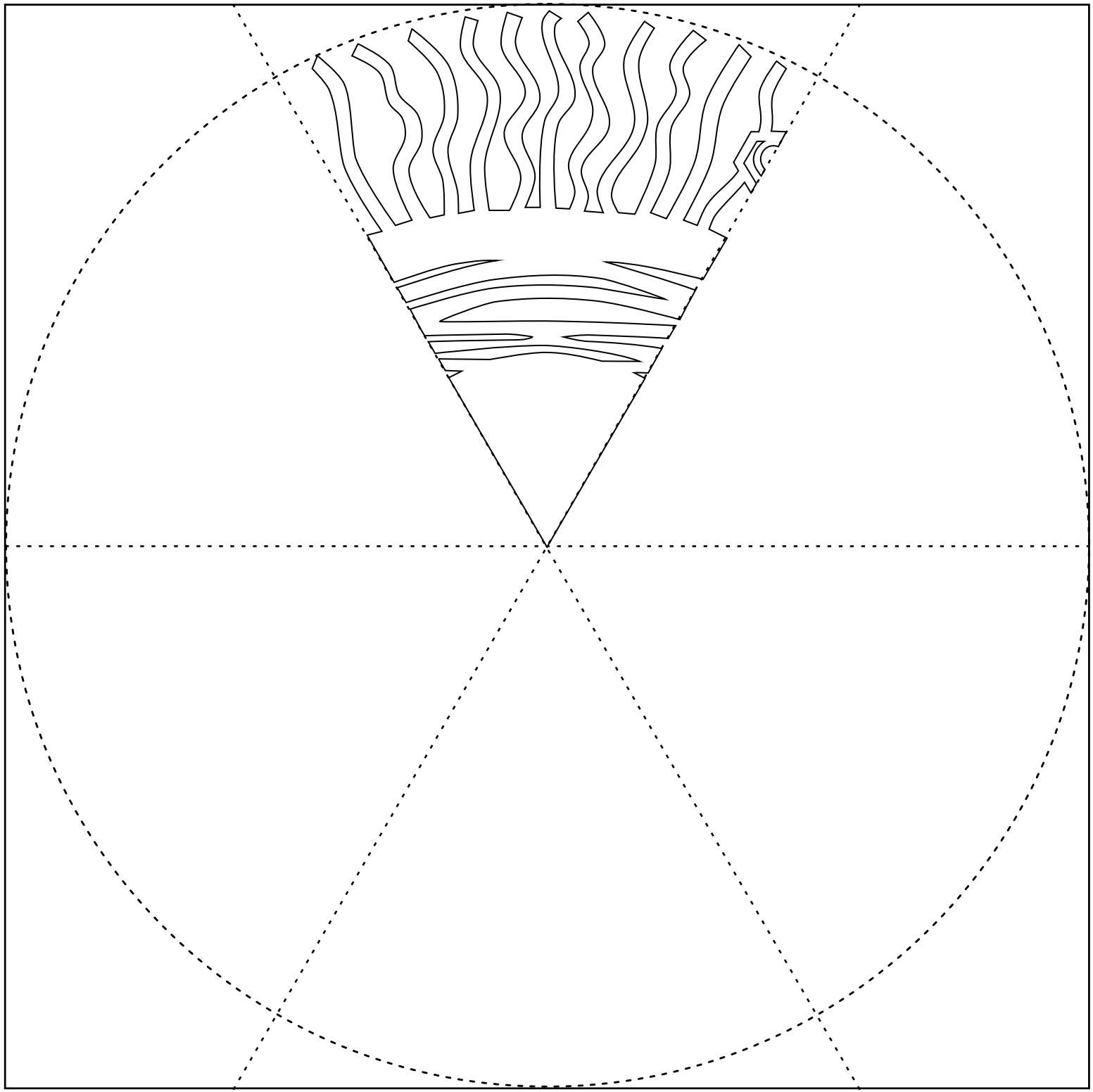

MIMIVIRUS
and Sputnik virophage

Difficulty: Hard

Instructions:

(1) Cut out the square.
(2) Fold dotted lines to form a triangle, with the design on top.
(3) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack.
(4) Unfold.

About the Viruses:

Viruses were originally identified as microbes that were smaller than bacteria, but recently giant viruses have been discovered, such as this Mimivirus which infects amoebae. Not only are they bigger than some bacteria, giant viruses are even exploited by smaller 'satellite' viruses, or 'virophages,' that require the giant virus for their own replication.

About the Virus Particles:

The Mimivirus particle is icosahedral and decorated with long fibres. Inside, membranes and proteins wrap around a core containing the DNA genome. The Sputnik virophage particle is small, icosahedral and contains a circular DNA genome.

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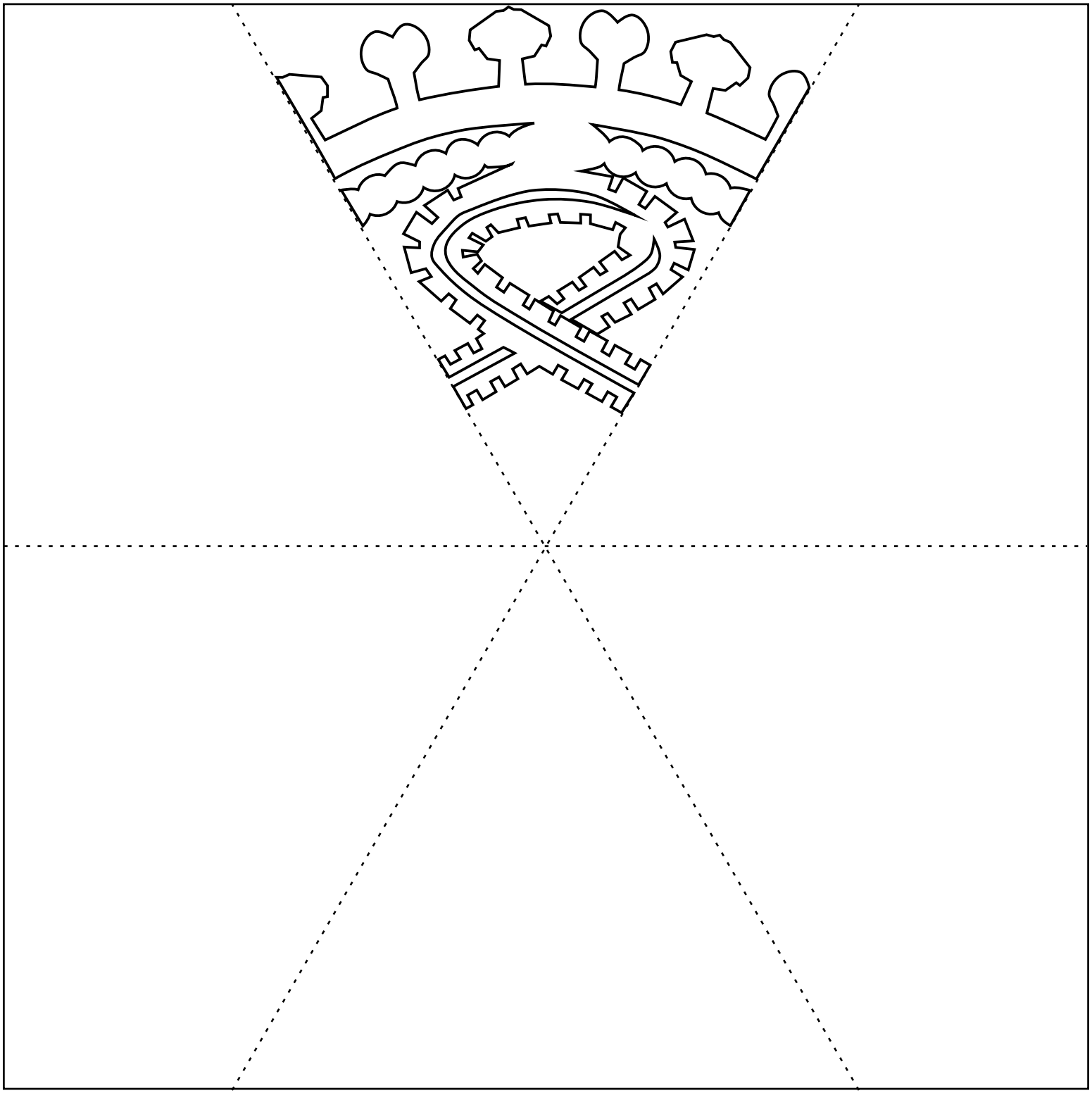

MUMPS VIRUS

Difficulty: Hard

Instructions:

(1) Cut out the square.
(2) Fold dotted lines to form a triangle, with the design on top.
(3) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack. (You will find it easier to cut out the main shapes before snipping out the small triangles.)

About the Virus:

Mumps is a highly infectious disease that causes fever and swelling of salivary glands, leading to a swollen neck. It can progress to cause more serious inflammation elsewhere in the body, with many risks including effects on fertility and inflammation of the brain. Mumps used to be an extremely common childhood illness and infection was almost universal, but it can now be prevented by vaccination.

About the Virus Particle:

The viral genome is a single strand of RNA. This is wrapped into a long coil of viral proteins, which has a herringbone-like, ridged appearance. The viral membrane contains proteins that let it bind to and enter cells.

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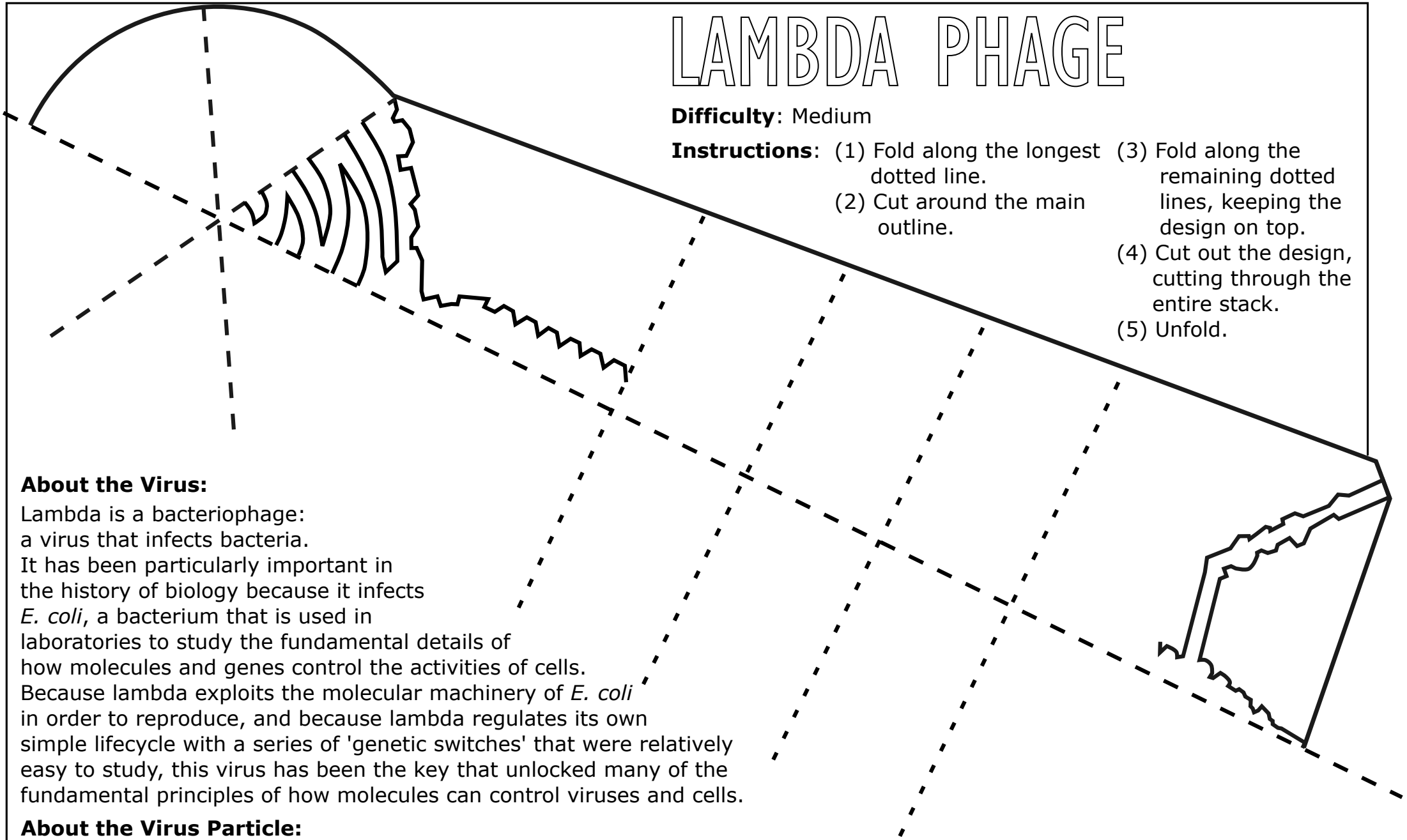
LAMBDA PHAGE

Difficulty: Medium

Instructions: (1) Fold along the longest dotted line.
(2) Cut around the main outline.
(3) Fold along the remaining dotted lines, keeping the design on top.
(4) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack.
(5) Unfold.



About the Virus:

Lambda is a bacteriophage:
a virus that infects bacteria.
It has been particularly important in
the history of biology because it infects
E. coli, a bacterium that is used in
laboratories to study the fundamental details of
how molecules and genes control the activities of cells.
Because lambda exploits the molecular machinery of *E. coli*
in order to reproduce, and because lambda regulates its own
simple lifecycle with a series of 'genetic switches' that were relatively
easy to study, this virus has been the key that unlocked many of the
fundamental principles of how molecules can control viruses and cells.

About the Virus Particle:

The DNA genome of lambda is packed tightly into an icosahedral head, and is injected into bacteria through a long tail, which binds to the outside of the bacterial cell wall using tail fibres.

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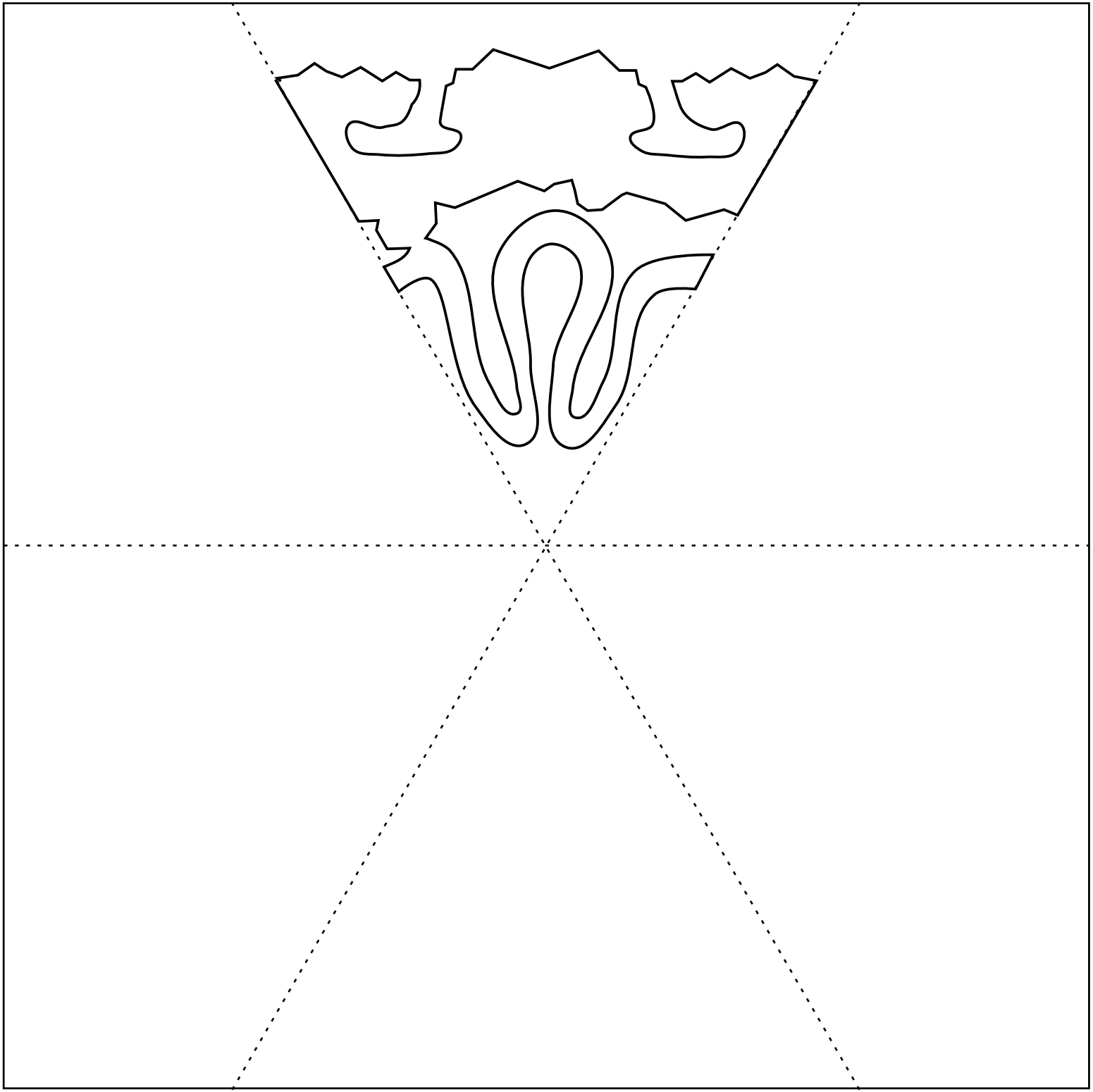

POLIOVIRUS

Difficulty: Medium

Instructions:

(1) Cut out the square.
(2) Fold dotted lines to form a triangle, with the design on top.
(3) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack.
(4) Unfold.

About the Virus:

Polioviruses infect the gut and spread readily through contaminated water. Most infections are mild, but some attack the nervous system, causing a disease (poliomyelitis) that causes temporary or permanent paralysis. Effective vaccines have eradicated polio from much of the world. Global elimination of polio is now possible but vaccination remains challenging in some regions.

About the Virus Particle:

The single-stranded RNA of the poliovirus genome is contained in a 20 sided (icosahedral) particle. The virus particle is held 'closed' by lipids (fats) that sit in tunnels on its surface. Loss of the lipids allows the virus particle to open, releasing the genome into a new host cell.

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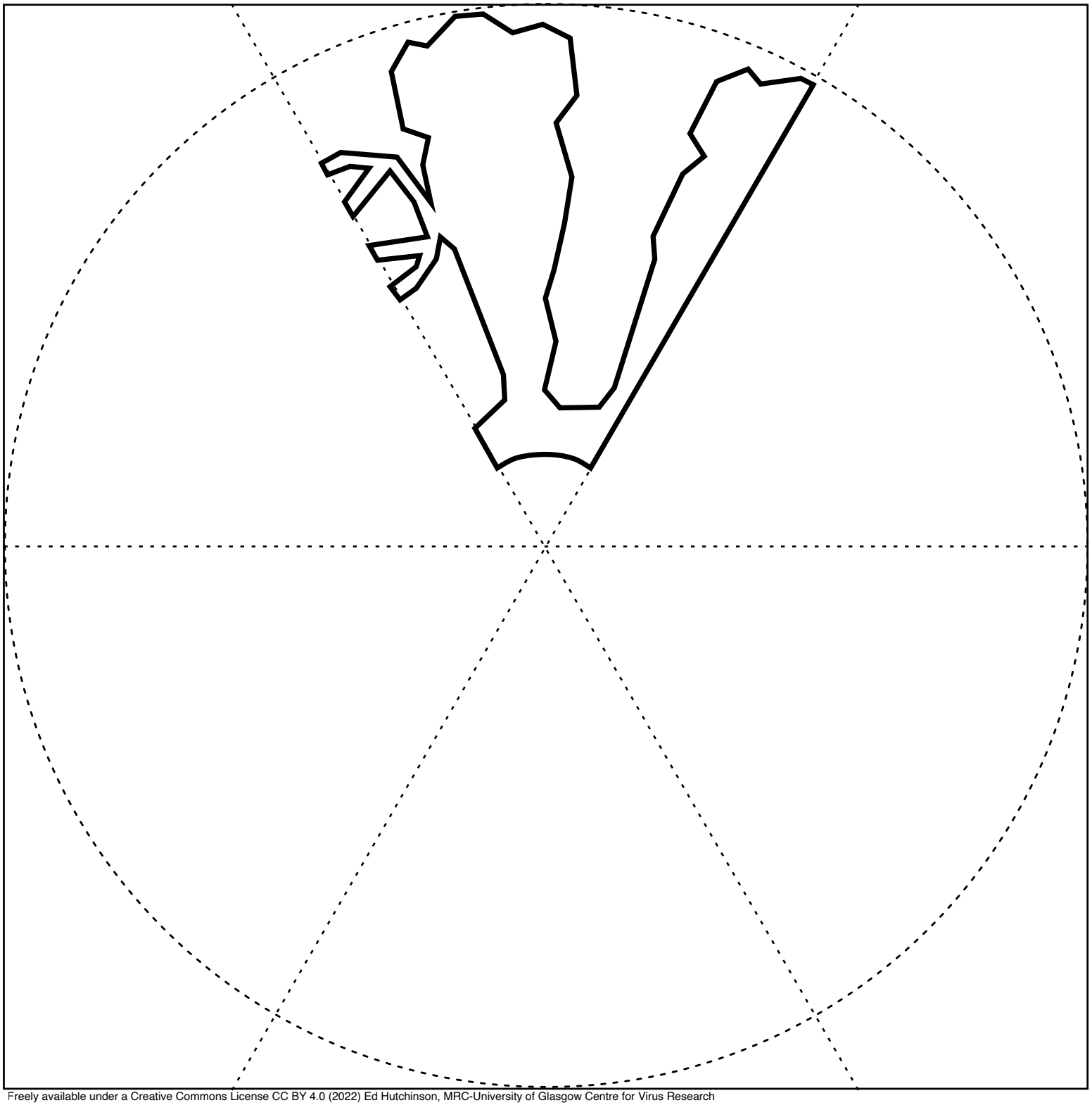

Protein Subunit Vaccine

Difficulty: Easy
Instructions:

(1) Cut out the square.
(2) Fold dotted lines to form a triangle, with the design on top.
(3) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack.
(4) Unfold

About the Virus:

This is an example of a subunit vaccine – one in which non-infectious parts (subunits) of the target pathogen are used to stimulate an immune response. This particular subunit vaccine was developed against SARS-CoV-2 by the company Novavax, using a variety of components to create 'recombinant nanoparticles' that resemble non-infectious SARS-CoV-2 virus particles.

About the Vaccine Structure:

To produce the vaccine, a genetically modified insect virus is used to produce SARS-CoV-2 spike proteins, which are purified and slotted into a small round particle. This particle is delivered along with saponins, compounds extracted from tree bark which stimulate the immune response.

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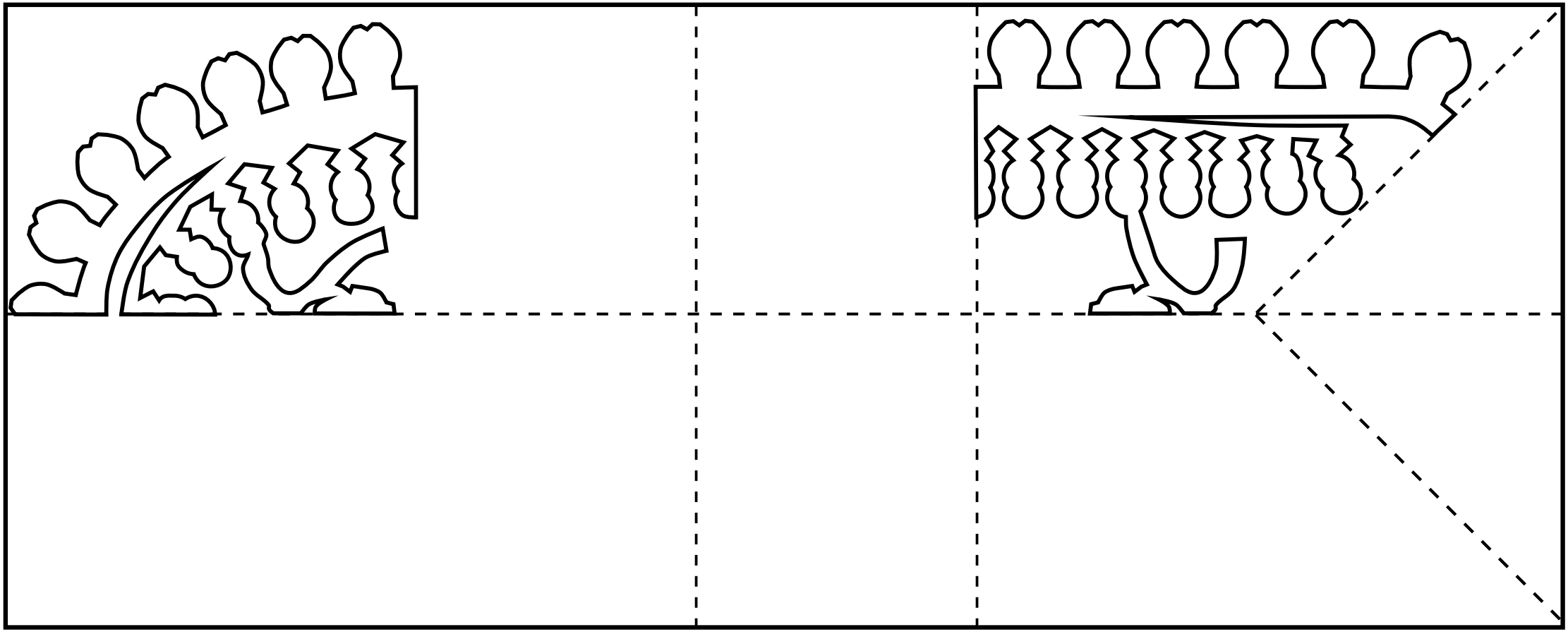

RABIES VIRUS

Difficulty: Hard

Instructions:

(1) Cut out the rectangle.
(2) Fold in half along the long dotted line to form a rectangle with the design on top, then fold again to bring the two parts of the design together and to fold the triangle underneath the design.
(3) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack.
(4) Unfold.

About the Virus:

Rabies virus is carried by animals such as dogs and bats and is transmitted in saliva. It replicates in the salivary glands and also damages the brains, causing behavioural changes including confusion, agitation and difficulty drinking or swallowing. This makes it more likely that the host will pass on the virus by biting. Once rabies reaches the brain it is almost invariably fatal, but this can be prevented by vaccines. Indeed, because rabies takes some days to reach the brain, vaccines can even be given successfully after being bitten by a rabid animal.

About the Virus Particle:

The viral membrane contains proteins that allow it to bind and enter cells. Inside, the RNA genome is connected to nucleoproteins, each of which connects to the membrane via matrix proteins. The RNA and proteins coil into a helix, giving the virus its bullet shape.

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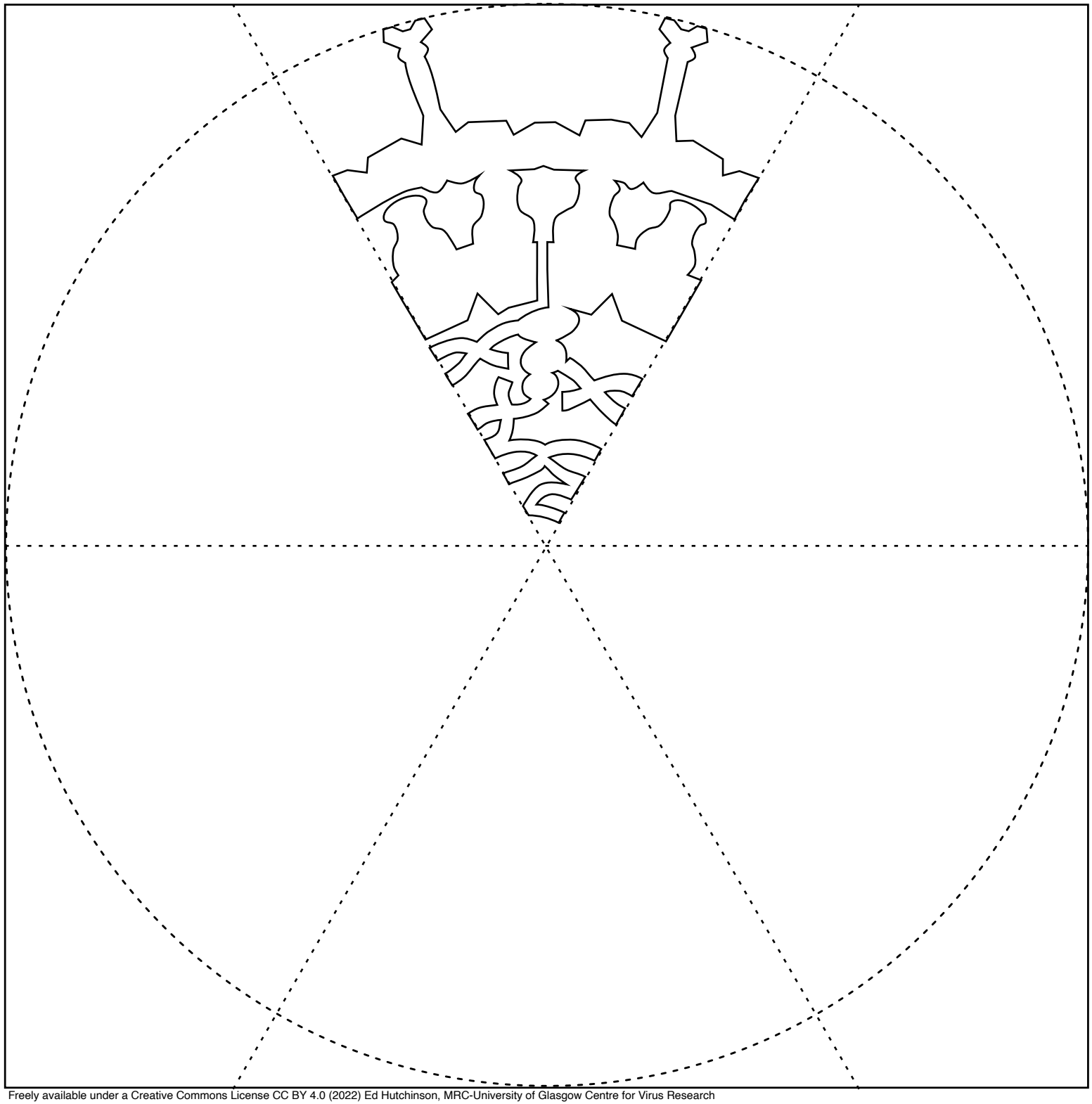

ROTAVIRUS

Difficulty: Hard

Instructions:

(1) Cut out the square.
(2) Fold dotted lines to form a triangle, with the design on top.
(3) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack.
(4) Unfold.

About the Virus:

Rotaviruses are an extremely common cause of diarrhoea, particularly in young children. Most people are infected at least once by the age of five.

About the Virus Particle:

The rotavirus particle has a wheel-like appearance (rota means ‘wheel’) and is formed from three layers of capsid proteins. The inner two layers form a core that contains the genome, as 11 segments of double-stranded RNA, and the enzymes that copy it. Prominent spikes help the particle to enter cells.

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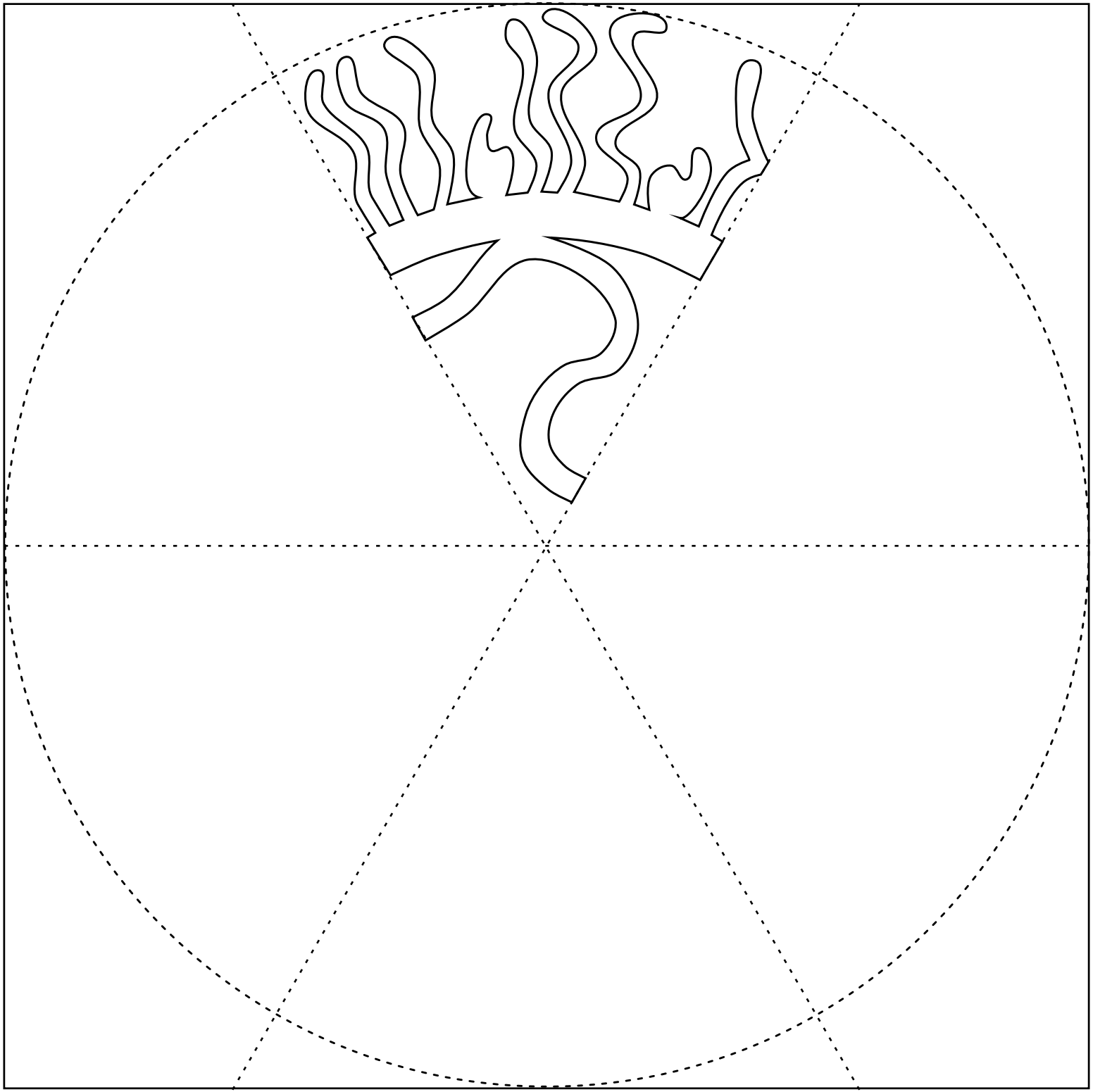

RNA Vaccine

Difficulty: Easy

Instructions:

(1) Cut out the square.
(2) Fold dotted lines to form a triangle, with the design on top.
(3) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack.
(4) Unfold.

About the Vaccine:

This is not a virus, but in many ways it behaves like one. It is an artificial particle, designed to deliver the instructions for making all or part of the SARS-CoV-2 S protein to a cell. When the cell makes this harmless protein, the immune system learns to recognise it and can then attack real SARS-CoV-2 particles effectively.

About the Particle:

Like many viruses, this vaccine is a set of RNA instructions for making protein (mRNA, messenger RNA) wrapped in a membrane. The membrane is stabilised with strands of polyethylene glycol (PEG) but the RNA itself is unstable and so the vaccine needs to be kept very cold.

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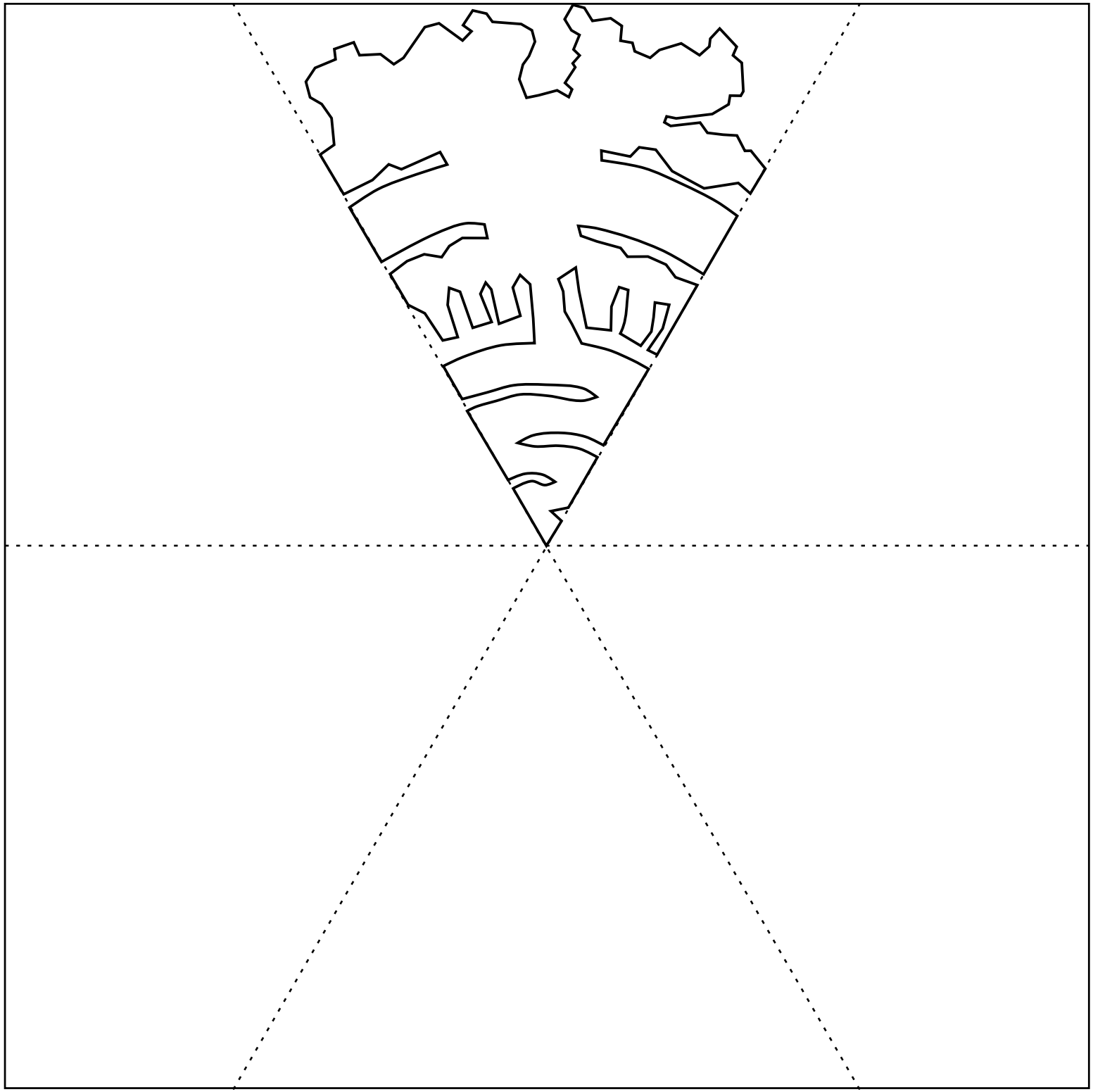

RUBELLA VIRUS

Difficulty: Hard

Instructions:

(1) Cut out the square.
(2) Fold dotted lines to form a triangle, with the design on top.
(3) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack.
(4) Unfold.

About the Virus:

Rubella (sometimes called ‘German measles’ or ‘three-day measles’) often causes an itchy rash, though some cases can be more severe and others have no symptoms at all. Rubella infection in early pregnancy carries a severe risk of miscarriage, or of the baby being born with damage to its sight, hearing and heart. Rubella infection can be prevented by a very effective vaccine.

About the Virus Particle:

Virus particles are irregular in shape. The virus membrane surrounds a layer of protein, and the viral genome (a single strand of RNA). The membrane also contains proteins that let it bind to and enter cells. .

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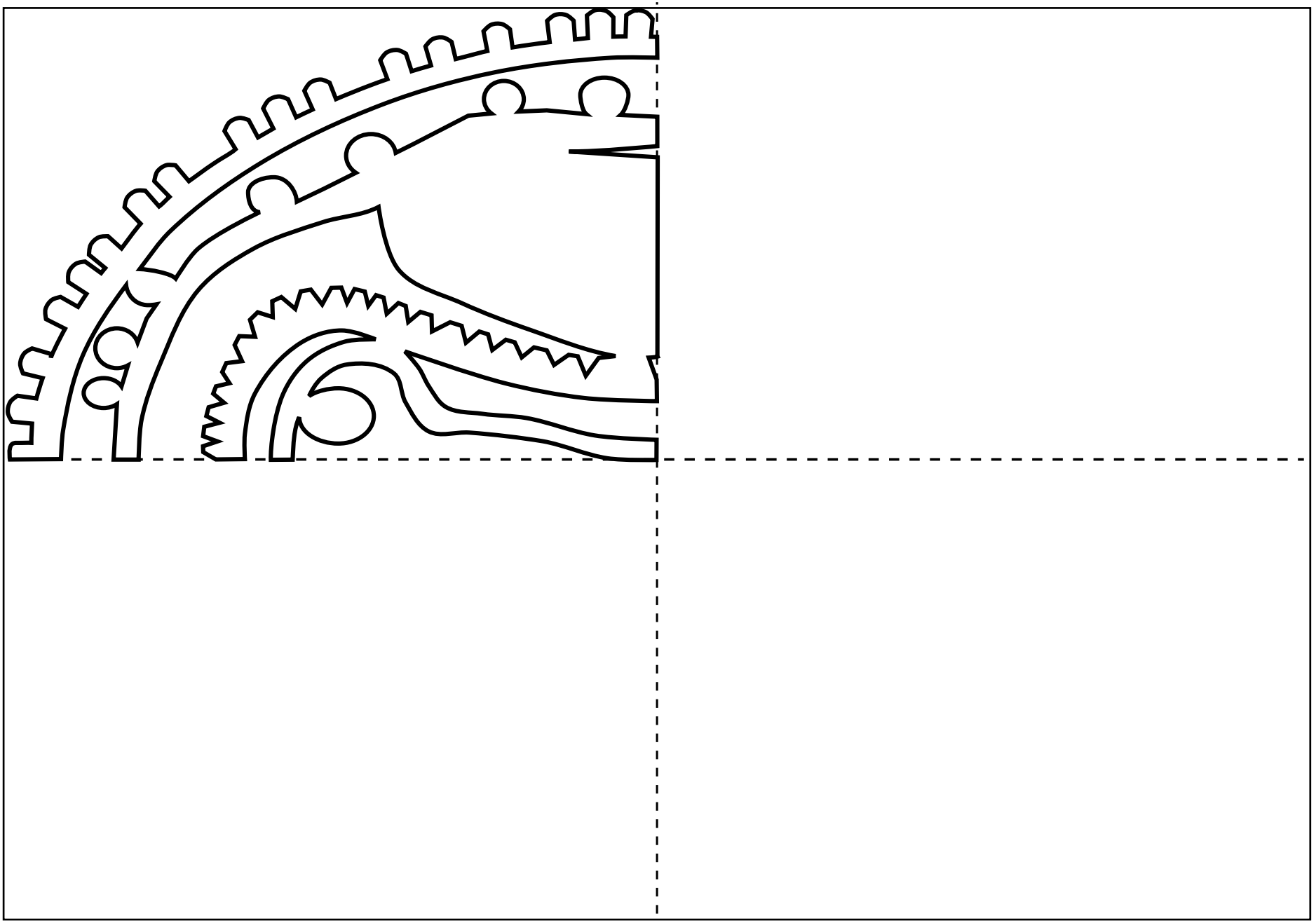
SMALLPOX VIRUS

Instructions:

Difficulty: Hard

(1) Cut out the rectangle.
(2) Fold dotted lines to form a rectangle, with the design on top.
(3) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack.
(4) Unfold.



About the Virus:
Smallpox was once one of the most feared infectious diseases, killing and disfiguring huge numbers of people. In 1796 Edward Jenner showed that vaccination with the related cowpox virus could prevent smallpox (*vacca* is Latin for 'cow'). By 1980 smallpox had been entirely eradicated by vaccination.

Virus Particle:
Smallpox had a DNA genome inside a large and complex virus particle. Features included two lateral bodies, a membrane with surface tubules and, in some particles, an extra membrane coat.

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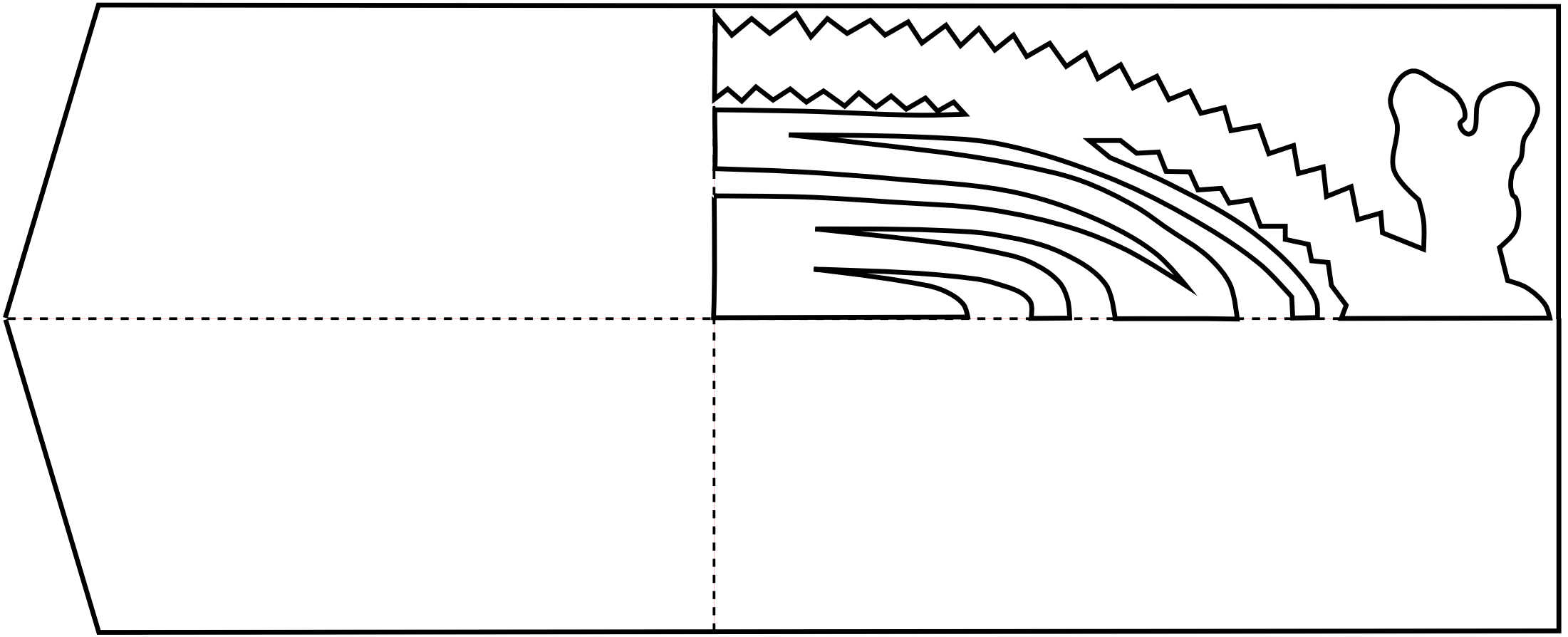

Spindle-shaped virus

Difficulty: Medium

Instructions:

(1) Cut out the square.
(2) Fold dotted lines to form a triangle, with the design on top.
(3) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack.
(4) Unfold

About the Virus:

Archaea are a group of single-celled organisms that resemble bacteria but actually form their own branch of the tree of life. These unusual hosts are infected by some unusual viruses, including a number of different spindle-shaped viruses. This virus, spindle-shaped virus 19, grows in Sulfolobus archaea which live in the boiling hot acid of volcanic springs.

About the Virus Particle:

The virus particle is formed from a helix with a nozzle at one end. There are many helical viruses, and most are tube-shaped. However, the DNA genome of the SSVs distorts this helix, causing it to bulge into a lemon shape.

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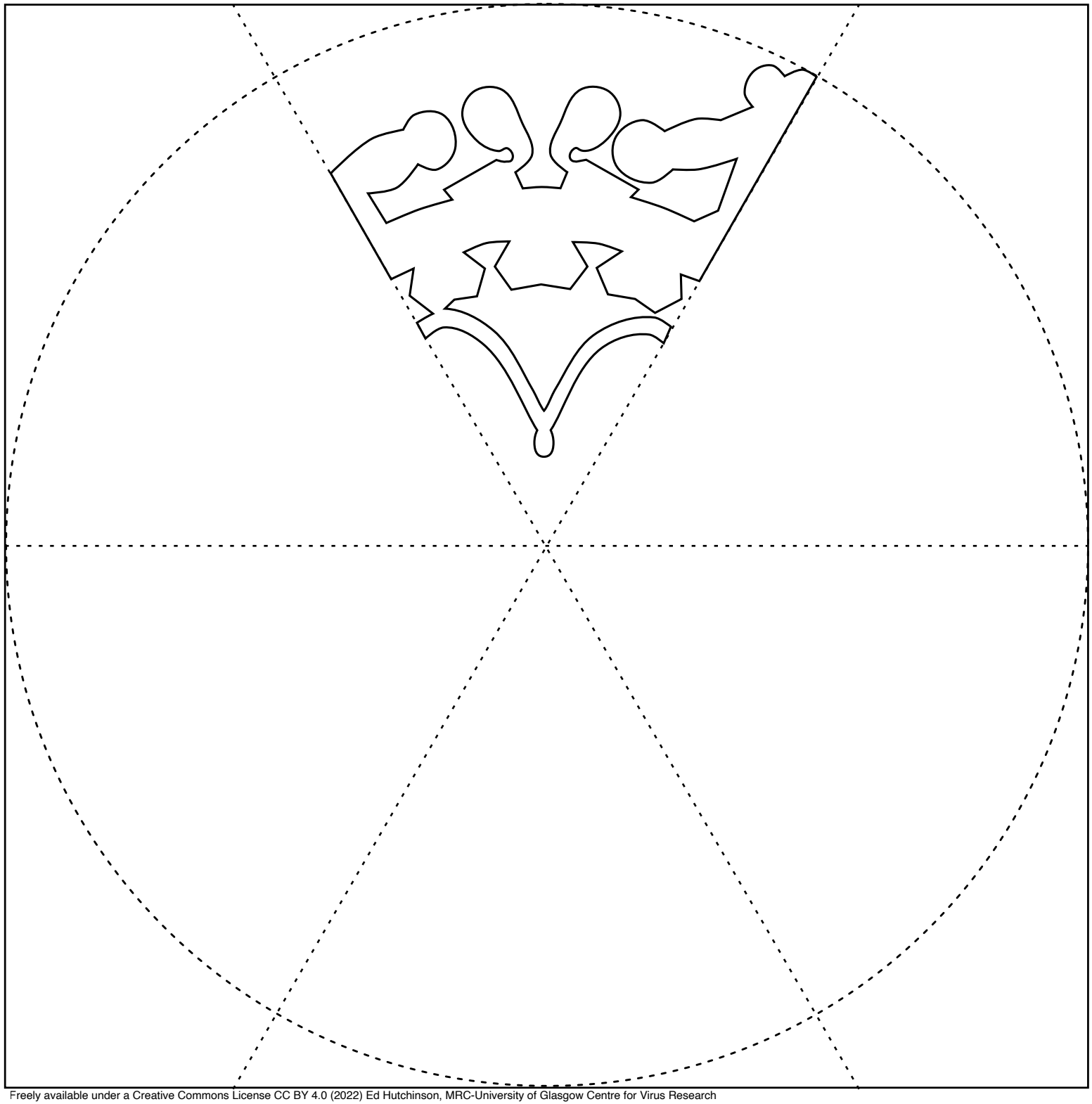

ZIKA VIRUS

Difficulty: Medium

Instructions:

(1) Cut out the square.
(2) Fold dotted lines to form a triangle, with the design on top.
(3) Cut out the design, cutting through the entire stack.
(4) Unfold.

About the Virus:

Zika virus is spread mainly by mosquito bites. It was first identified in Uganda, but its range is increasing. In 2015 it reached the Americas and caused a major epidemic. Zika fever is typically a mild illness, but infections during pregnancy can cause microcephaly (a shortened head) in babies.

About the Virus Particle:

The Zika virus genome is single-stranded RNA, surrounded by matrix protein and a membrane, which is enclosed in more proteins. The outer proteins are initially raised up in spikes but flatten against the membrane as the particle matures.

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